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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

A motion in the Georgia Legislature to rescind the act unseating colored members, was voted down by a large majority.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering whether the tax law shall be so amended as to exempt newspapers from all taxation.

Gerald Eaton, convicted of shooting Timothy Heenan, brother of John C. Heenan, last spring, has been sentenced to be hung.

A woman was arrested for passing counterfeit money at Davenport, Iowa, Wednesday, and in her baggage was found about $4,000 in spurious currency.

A frightful explosion of burning fluid occurred at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 15, by which a young lady—Miss Kate Rupert—had her person terribly burned from head to foot.

A freight train, consisting of fourteen cars, on the Erie Railroad, was thrown from the track at Hancock, Thursday night, and precipitated into the Delaware river. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

In Decatur, Illinois, on Friday night, after a fancy dance, Mahar, Melville and Donnivan, three rowdies, assaulted and killed James Chapman, the result of a feud between Donnivan and Chapman. The murderers were arrested.

The firm owning the silks seized in New York, a short time ago, for an attempt to evade duties, has offered $50,000 to have the goods returned to them. The Secretary of the Treasury has the matter under consideration.

A freight train on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad was thrown from the track, on the 13th, while passing over the bridge between Athol and Royalton. Nine cars were smashed and the bridge badly damaged. Conductor Webber and another man were slightly injured.

A remarkable development of the Spanish revolution is the appearance of a letter from Henry, of Bourbon, brother of ex-Queen Isabella's husband, in which, after denouncing the Montpensiers, he declares in favor of a republic, and only asks that he may be reinstated in the naval service.

Great alarm was caused last week in the White Creek settlement, Davidson County, by the presence of a ravenous, carniverous quadruped, supposed from its tracks in the snow to be about the size of an elephant. It is so big that no dog in the neighborhood will bark at it. This recalls the Triune snake story.

Another prize fight between Chicago roughs is being arranged. Jerry Donovan challenges and Fred. Busey accepts. Both have had several fistic encounters. The stake is to be two thousand dollars or upward, and the mill is to come off within six weeks after the signing of the articles, in Canada.

The deer in the forests of Northwestern New York will probably soon become extinct, unless the indiscriminate killing of this animal be checked. One hunter in that region, it is reported, employs about thirty men to hunt during the season, and sends the product of their guns and skill to market. Thus far this season he has sent upward of five hundred carcasses to New York and other cities. The price of deer's meat by the carcass is from twelve to fifteen cents per pound.

If New York city can be taken as a test of the remainder of the country, the Germans are the most suicidally disposed classes of the community. In 1868 forty-eight Germans, twenty-four Americans and ten Irishmen killed themselves in New York. Thirteen other suicides occurred in the city, divided among English, Scotch, French, Bohemians, Norwegians and Cubans. Of all of the above cases of self-destruction, twenty-three were of persons under fifteen years of age.

The Government commission appointed some time ago, to examine and report on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, of which General G. K. Warren is the head, has been ordered to make a similar examination of the Central Pacific Railroad. They are to begin their work immediately. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has secured the Government, in the sum of $3,000,000 and all the public lands granted them, for the faithful construction of their road according to contract.

The New York jewelers from whom Mr. Colfax purchased his bridal presents, have given his wife a porcelain vase a foot in diameter, holding an assortment of artificial flowers. The top is of apple blossoms, and nestled among them is a blue bird. This bird sings for half an hour at a time, with a loud and clear note, turning his head, using his mouth, and performing other antics similar to those specimens of Swiss mechanism so common at Geneva, and exhibited there to the great delight of shoddy Americans.

One of the reporters of the Boston *Traveller* thus describes his experience in search of items: Reporter, seeking information, boards the French barque St. ——, and asks the captain a question. "No speak de English on dis sheep, de nigre cook Espanol." Reporter to cook—"Hablar Espanal, Senor?" Cook—"No mucho, pero la carpentair speake a la Eng lingua little bit." Reporter to carpenter—"What was the missing man's name?" Carpenter—"Ya vol nix spraken mit der English joost yau, fil, echt." Reporter leaves in disgust.

ARKANSAS.

A Trip from Helena to Little Rock—A Town Washing Away—Richness and Advantages of the Arkansas Valley—Value of Real Estate and other Property—Geological Observations.

STEAMER T. H. ALLEN, }
January 18, 1869. }

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Your correspondent left Helena on Tuesday morning on board the steamer T. H. Allen. We took passage on this craft with great indifference, prepared to rough it for days and nights in a little stern wheel boat, and determined to take Fortune's smiles and frowns with equal thanks. Fancy our pleasant surprise in discovering in the T. H. Allen a very gem of a packet, so clean, sweet and fresh, so carefully and admirably controlled, having so courteous a corps of officers, so polite and attentive waiters, so elegant and civilized a *cuisine*, and most fortunately, opportunely, and appropriately cultivated and cheerful list of passengers. Our trip from Helena to Napoleon was smoothly made. Napoleon seems to be following the fate of the illustrious "Little Corporal" whose patronymic it bears. Though

"Wrapt in the mantle of its own originality,"

it is rapidly passing away. The river runs now at right angles with what was once the levee, or Front street, and as the current "makes" with great violence from the Mississippi shore, the fate of this once thriving town seems sealed. There are a few business houses still standing, who drive a pretty brisk trade with the interior. Napoleon once enjoyed a rather questionable reputation as to its ability to respect "the peace and dignity of the State," but that, like its civic limits, is passing away, and the town is now as respectfully quiet and orderly as could be desired by the greatest lover of law and order. General Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," seems written on every threshold in Napoleon. The public buildings of this town do not excite a great degree of admiration. They are, however, among the best ventilated of any in the Union. The old court-house, like the memorable return made by sheriff John Smith on the writ he desired to execute upon Jones, is "non est comeatable, in swampum, rallo."

The valley of the Arkansas river is one of the finest agricultural regions in the South. The traveler, up this stream, is continually reminded of the productive wealth of the lands stretching on either side of his course, which awaits the diligent hand of labor and the magic wand of capital. The ever recurring want of sufficient levees to protect the adjacent territory from overflow, awakens a deep regret that the Government should be so blind to its own, and the interests of the people living in this valley, in not appropriating a portion of the public revenue to such a public want as the construction of levees along the borders of the Lower Mississippi and its principal tributaries. Here are thousands upon thousands of acres of rich cotton lands lying waste, sleeping in primeval uselessness, that might otherwise contribute, through the medium of cotton, corn, stock and fruit, millions of dollars to the revenue of the general Government. Cotton selling at twenty-seven cents per pound, and corn being worth one dollar per bushel, it seems marvelous that lands, with a capacity of producing, per acre, a bale of the one, and seventy-five bushels of the other should remain in an uncultivated or semi-barbarous state because of the want of the fostering and protecting hand of the Government. Individual enterprise even before the war, when capital found some sort of a lodgment in the cotton States, proved inefficient to protect lands liable to overflow from inundation, but now when money is scarce, and poverty is the rule instead of the exception among the riparian planters, the only hope of rebuilding the levees is by governmental aid. The work is too stupendous for private enterprise, and of too much importance to the people at large to be slighted by the Government. Were the people of this valley, insurgent and rebellious, the work in question would still recommend itself as of great moment to the Government, and certainly when they are most anxious to comply with and submit to every requirement of the reconstruction laws, it looses none of its claims to the generous consideration of Congress and of the powers that be. There are here and there, on either side of the Arkansas river, some beautifully situated and highly cultivated plantations. We were pointed out one, Colonel ——'s, which was recently sold under a mortgage, bringing $75,000, the full amount of the mortgage.

The cotton produced on the Arkansas has a deservedly high reputation in the markets of the world. The staple is more flossy, longer and of finer texture than the ordinary article of cotton. It more nearly approaches Sea Island cotton than any other known to commerce. Corn is produced in great abundance in this valley, and in consequence of the extensive and flourishing cane-brakes, stock are kept in fine order through the winter months without any cost to the planter. These important facts are attracting emigration to the Arkansas valley. There are several well-to-do emigrants from Northern Missouri on the T. H. Allen with their families, stock and farming implements, *en route* to various points on this river, and these parties inform us that several other families were on their way hither. This is the very best sign of a glorious future for Arkansas, and should renew the praiseworthy endeavors of the people of the State to bear patiently the present political troubles, and wait and work for the better time coming. The mild and balmy climate, fertile soil, and order-loving people, must at last tell in the race for State prosperity and individual success.

Our trip to Pine Bluff was devoid of the least unpleasant incident. This is a flourishing town of some three thousand inhabitants, is the county seat of Jefferson county, and promises to be one of the most commercially important in the State. Pine Bluff has a wagon trade with the interior extending more than one hundred miles, and is rapidly absorbing the trade of the country towns surrounding her. There are one or two railroad projects connecting this place with Little Rock with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad and with other points, under the consideration of her citizens. If she succeeds in building these roads her way to prosperity will be easy. From Pine Bluff to Little Rock, one hundred and eight miles by water, the river grows more picturesque, the flatness of its winding monotony being broken here and there by rather pretentious bluffs. The first of these is met at Red Bluff Landing (where the process of petrification of the clayey formation of the bluff is rapidly going on. From this bluff the "clay" was taken during the late war to cement the dam made to obstruct United States war-crafts, below Arkansas Post—that Post whose fall filled us with such dismay on the other side of the river, and which gave the Federal army the control of the Arkansas valley, including the capital of the State.

We are approaching Little Rock from which point we will write you anon.

Yours, GRYISME.

George Bailey, a colored sailor who has been on trial at Princess Ann, Maryland, for the murder of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, was convicted on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday was sentenced to be hanged. His three comrades in crime, Rounds, Wilson and Wells, are in jail under sentence of death, the day of their execution being fixed for the 5th of March next.

The present bonded debt of St. Louis is $13,000,000.

A RADICAL KU-KLUX MURDER.

A Lady Shot at Her Fireside by a Loyal League Negro—Speedy Retribution under the Ku-Klux Act.

On Monday night, 28th ultimo, about eight o'clock, Mrs. Sallie Newman, wife of Henry Newman, living three miles west of Jerico, in this county, was shot and instantly killed by a freedman named Tom Lockhart, (*alias* Tom Towner), who thrust an army musket through an opening in the cabin chimney, and discharged into her heart a heavy load of leaden and pewter bullets. Mr. Newman is a helpless invalid, and had been taken, two weeks before, by a brother, to Montgomery for medical treatment, leaving his wife, a daughter eleven years old, a little child and an aged negro woman to take care of his little effects.

Mrs. Newman was sitting between her two children near the fire, amusing and instructing them from a small picture primmer, which she held in her hands, when the fatal shot was fired. Finding that Mrs. Newman was dead, the frightened family, afraid, probably, to venture out of doors, resolved on remaining with the body till daylight, before giving the alarm. Half an hour after the shooting had occurred, some one demanded admittance to the body, threatening vengeance to the household, should he be refused. The little girl and the old negress both recognized the voice of Tom Lockhart, and bade him "go away," whereupon he forced the door and entered the apartment, disguised, wrapped in a white sheet, and uttering dreadful oaths. The little girl took up the child and fled to a neighbor's house, more than a mile distant, followed by the old negress. The country in the neighborhood of the tragedy is sparsely settled; but the alarm was given, and at a late hour of the night, the citizens, who had repaired from every adjacent quarter to the scene of blood, found the doors open and the victim lying just as she had fallen—cold in death.

Before day, the negro was arrested at his home, having in his possession several articles taken from the house of Mr. Newman, and the identical sheet in which he had been disguised. On arriving at the place where the murdered woman lay, he made a full and explicit confession, explaining the manner in which she had been killed, exactly corroborating in this respect the statements of the little daughter and the old negress.

Tuesday was spent in preliminaries, and it was not until Wednesday morning that the inquest was had. Large numbers of all classes had collected and heard the testimony, including the voluntary confession of the accused, who repeatedly declared that he "had no earthly cause to do the woman an injury, and could not tell why he had killed her; but that he had had it in contemplation for several days to take her life."

After the testimony had been heard, a vote was taken, the whites and blacks voting separately, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of all classes that the murderer had forfeited his life by openly and confessedly violating the Ku-Klux Act of the late Legislature, the undivided voice was, "such a wretch ought not to live." The lady being buried, the assemblage moved off to an old field, where the condemned Ku-Klux expiated his crime under the limb of a tree, his own race leading in the ceremony.

So ended one of the most heart-rending tragedies which has ever shocked a quiet community. Everything was done decently, according to law, and in order. We learn that several negro preachers were present who spent the short time preceding the execution in appropriate religious services in which the whites most reverently joined.

Mr. Newman was believed to have a small amount of money. Doubtless the negro thought some of it had been left with his wife, and as she spoke of leaving for Texas, probably killed her, hoping to find and secure it before it had been carried beyond his reach. But he got none. The small sum she had was in her portmonie in her bosom, and escaped his reach.

In the absence of relatives, a kind old neighbor took charge of the children during the absence of the father.

It thus happens that the first victim of the scandalous Ku-Klux Act of the late Skunkery was a black Radical. In this instance, we confess that the law—atrocious as it is, in a general sense—has been of incalculable benefit to our country. The negro having been taken fresh from the deed of blood, the evidences of his guilt clustering thickly around him, and the identical "ghostly garb" of his Klan in his possession, it was adjudged that he had been constructively taken *flagrante delicto*, and hence, under warrant of law, the *impromptu* committee of vigilance proceeded to mete out the punishment justly due so vile and impious a wretch.

The same law which justifies this somewhat unusual proceeding, also awards Mr. Newman a large sum of money, to the prompt payment of which we hope he may hold the infernal scoundrels who passed the act. And we hope that the friends of Mr. Newman may take care to post him as to his rights in the premises, and to secure them. We are an enemy of this vile law, but while it remains unrepealed will support it—especially in all such cases as that of Tom Towner. And we shall take especial pains that our people be not defrauded of their rights thereunder because of their want of information touching its provisions and awards.—*Marion Commonwealth.*

Bloody Affray in Louisiana—Two Men Killed.

From the Monroe Telegraph, 13th.]

One of the most melancholy occurrences we have had to chronicle in some time, took place on the 8th inst., near Bunker Hill landing, in Caldwell parish. The parties engaged in the sad affair were Captain James and W. J. Duke, with a younger brother, on the one side, and Archibald Cain, with his son, William, a man some forty years old, on the other. Mr. L. Noble, a relative of the Dukes, who witnessed the affair, states that the Dukes went to old Mr. Cain's to have a better understanding as to certain scandalous rumors said to have been circulated against their sister by the younger Cain. A very bitter controversy ensued between the parties, when finally the elder Cain went to his house near by, and procuring his double-barreled shot-gun, returned. One of the Dukes, two of whom were armed, said tauntingly to Cain, "Now shoot, if you want to," or words to that effect. Instantly the old man fired one barrel of his gun, one of the Duke's falling. The other barrel was immediately discharged at another of the Dukes, and he also fell. The younger Duke was then assailed by the younger Cain, with a maul and very badly beaten. Both of the Dukes were killed on the spot; the younger, though very badly beaten, is only disabled. The Cains fled the scene of bloodshed on Wednesday. Mr. Noble and son have offered a reward of $250 each for their arrest and safe confinement.

A Wife-Beater Roughly Used.

From the Winchester (Tenn.) Journal, 14th.]

We learn from reliable authority that a party of about fifteen men, in disguise went to the house of a citizen of this county, about ten miles southwest of this place, in the night and called him out and whipped him severely. We suppress the name of the party whipped on account of the respectability of the family connections, as good as is in the county. We learn that the cause of the affair was that this man had occasionally whipped his wife, and treated her harshly for some time. They exacted a promise from him that he would treat his wife well. They also made him carry a mule and about twenty barrels of corn to a negro, from whom, they charged, this man had unfairly acquired the property.

Planter, Farmer and Gardener.

It has been promised to introduce a department in the AVALANCHE, devoted to agriculture, and to press within that narrow compass as much information on kindred subjects, within a restricted space, as can well be crowded in by careful use of "pen and scissors." We cannot better commence this compendium, than by transferring to our columns the following pertinent article from the last number of the *Dixie Farmer*:

THE LESSON—WILL IT BE LEARNED?

Surely, if there was any lesson taught the Southern people by the war, it was that self-reliance is the only hope of a people in times of adversity. In a thousand ways this fact was brought home to every individual in the South. The countless cruel shifts to which every family was put to to secure even the common necessities of life, developed beyond the power of words to describe the degree of our reliance on others. Until cut off from all intercourse from the North and from Europe, we had no conception of the abjectness of our dependence, nor could any words have convinced us.

But profound as was our astonishment at the extent of this dependence which the blockade developed, the vast and unimagined resources that the blockade also developed, were still more astounding. Under the alternative of make or do without, almost every known domestic manufacture sprung up as if by magic. Establishments that under the old *regime* would not have been built, perhaps, in a quarter of a century, sprung up in six months. The hum of the spinning wheel and the rattle of the shuttle were heard in every house, but it was all in vain. The end came, and with it came the destruction of most of the manufactories. And with it came too intercourse with the world—and home manufacturing ceased. The spinning wheel was hushed and the loom was still.

Unmindful of the lesson so cruelly taught, when the war closed, thousands and tens of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands hastened to renew the old allegiance. The places of fashion and pleasure that once knew them, knew them again. The money lenders that once had fleeced them, fleeced them again. The crops of 1865-'66 and '67, each in turn, were mortgaged, as it was of old, the custom to mortgage crops before they were made. But those crops failed—the money lenders got frightened. They refused to "carry" the crop of '68. So the planters were, as a general thing, compelled to carry themselves. The crop is made and the money is theirs. Again the great lesson of self-reliance is taught. Will it be learned? Will it be practiced?

Another year opens with cotton at such figures as will stimulate thousands to plant on speculation. The money lenders, too, will be quite willing to "carry" the crop of 1869. The question to be settled is, will the planters continue to carry themselves, or will they rely on others. If they rely on others, the restoration of prosperity to the South will not be seen by this generation. But if they rely upon themselves—if they but practice the motto that we set before them: Pray to God and keep the plows agoing; then prosperity and plenty will soon bless the land.

Although prepared for another meridian, the following counsel from that old, established agricultural journal, the *New England Farmer*, may be read and pondered with profit:

THE GARDEN IN JANUARY.—Again the revolving sun—or rather the earth moving in its annual circuit—brings us to the commencement of a new year; and the wise man reviews his past course, and resolves on a future one. How is it with the farmer and his garden? Has he, during the last year, improved on his former practice, and come to the conclusion that a good garden, in connection with the farm and house economy, is one of his most profitable investments, wherein he can expend his labor, in season? Let the reader look out on his garden, and as he reviews the last season's products from that little spot of ground, tell me if he has not been better rewarded for his time, labor and expense there, than he has been on any other cultivated portion of his farm of equal area. What would it have cost you to purchase the same amount of inferior products? If you have kept an account with the garden, you can at once see how many dollars and cents it has cost and how many it has brought in. But is the pecuniary value of what the garden produces, what those products would sell for, all you take into account? Is there not much saving, and an amount of satisfaction that money cannot purchase, in having such products of your own raising?

But if you have not a good garden, select that nice piece of ground lying convenient to the house, and if it is a sward, cart on and spread a heavy coat of good manure—you need not be afraid of giving it too much, if it can be well turned under, any time when the ground is not frozen, or if a thaw come in the course of a few weeks, plow it with narrow furrow slices, ten or more inches deep, if the soil is so deep, if not, to the depth of the soil; as but little of the under soil should be turned up at a time. If you have a garden already, it will be an advantage to give it a good coat of manure, broadcast, any time during the month. The rains will wash the soluble parts of the manure down, and the soil will absorb them, and a greater benefit will accrue by the fertilizing qualities of the manure being well diffused through the soil. Then plan in your mind just how much and what part shall be devoted to each particular product; where and how large shall be the hot-bed, the beds for beets, radishes, parsnips, lettuce, salsify, chicory, spinach, etc.; where shall be planted the pole and dwarf beans, potatoes, early corn, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, etc., and the particular portion that each and every other variety of product grown in the garden shall occupy. Then see if you have all the requisite seeds in prime order, if not, procure them at the first opportunity, while the seed merchant and grower has a full stock on hand. All seeds which are in the least of doubtful vitality, should be tested in a box of soil in a warm room—noting the number of seeds planted, and compare them with the number of plants that come up. *Good seed* is the cheapest, even if it costs three prices.

A garden which has at any time stagnant or a surplus of water in the upper or under soil, within two or three inches of the surface, or a hard, retentive sub-soil, or if the soil is shallow, or cold, cloggy or moist, delaying early spring planting, surely needs underdraining, and it will pay to have it done. Autumn is the best time for draining, but often there are times when it can be done during winter, and the cost is a trifle, except for tiles. Tiles make the best underdrains, and if in the long run, if not at first, are the most economical. The benefits derived from underdraining are many; among which I may mention, deepening, warming, enriching, drying and sweetening the soil; thus in fact, lengthening the season in which it may be worked, and plants grow in it.

This is the season when the farmer is most at leisure, and he should endeavor to cultivate and enjoy his advantages, remembering that time spent in the "Farmer's Club" meetings, in social visits, reading and conversation, or even in merry pastime, is not time misspent, but that the culture and relaxation of mind and muscle tends to invigorate the system and the mind, and that the daily toil of a more busy season is easier accomplished therefor.

With all your plans, plan for the ornamental as well as the useful. Look around the house and premises, and see wherein you can improve its appearance, by planting trees, shrubs, flowers, etc. See if any heretofore planted need pruning, and in a mild time, when they are unfrozen, prune them.

Look out for the eggs of the "tent caterpillar." They are found in a little bunch encircling small branches, and may be detected when the sun shines, by a shining appearance; cut off the twig, with the eggs, and burn them, thus saving future trouble.

Accumulate manures; save all the wash from the house, slops, etc., and add it to the compost heap; let nothing that may be turned into plant food be wasted, but save it, though small, as you would nickel pennies, by the saving of which the dollars are accumulated.

Cold frames, in very cold weather, will need extra protection, but in warm days the covering should be removed and some ventilation given; light and air are essential. Protection to grape-vines, strawberries, and half hardy plants, may be given now, if not already done, as injury by cold weather seldom occurs too them [illegible] sudden changes from cold to warm and warm to cold, by alternately causing the sap to flow, and suddenly freezing, burst the sap vessels, and thus destroy the plant.

Vegetables in the cellar will continue to arrive at perfection, and need care, to keep from freezing and prevent rotting. Remove all decaying vegetables, or other waste vegetable matter from the cellar.

SCRATCHES IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* sends that journal the following recipe, which he pronounces "the best medicine that can be made" for the ailment above named:

Four ounces ointment of rosin; one-half ounce finely ground verdigris; two ounces turpentine; one-half ounce oil of origanum; one-half ounce tincture of iodine; one and one-half pound mutton tallow. Mix all well. Wash the foot clean with castile soap and soft water, and apply the ointment after the foot becomes dry. Once a day will be sufficient to apply the ointment."

Tennessee News.

Nashville had a fire Sunday morning worth $40,000.

Ku-Klux said to be very naughty in Gibson County.

The *American Union* and *The Rescue*, of Shelbyville, have consolidated, under the head of the *American Rescue*.

A Nashville paper says:

Mr. Jeremiah Scales died on Monday last at Lavergne, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The deceased was a native of North Carolina, but came to this county in his infancy, and has resided here ever since. He was the father of our well known fellow-citizen H. G. Scales, Esq.

The Nashville *Times* of Tuesday says:

There was a rumor in the city yesterday to the effect that Detective Barmore had come back to the city, having escaped the clutches of the Ku-Klux. The rumor arose from the fact that a traveler from Louisville, S. E. E. Barmore by name, registered his name at the St. Cloud Hotel. The old original Seymour Barmore has not yet been heard from, and public excitement is still unappeased on this subject.

The officials of the penitentiary, seven in number, who do nothing, receive $8,800 salary. The guards, thirty-three in number, receive $11,880. It need not be said, in justification of this, that brains and ability are required among the officials, and that, therefore, the State ought to pay for their immense services. A chaplain, for praying fifty-two times a year, gets $4,000, or nearly $20 per orison. Literary people may talk about authors getting a guinea a line for their compositions. Where is the poet that ever got pay equal to that? Twenty dollars for each time a prayer is repeated! Piety is certainly a lovely thing among debauchees, thieves and murderers. It is just what they want; it is the only luxury they get, but the finest luxury may become intolerably dear. Nearly $9,000 to seven men who are not useful, and $11,000 to thirty-three men who are useful, is hardly according to Republican justice.

THE LEGISLATURE AFTER THE DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Garner yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill, which certainly looks strongly in the direction of breaking up habits of drunkenness in this State. The bill provides that it shall be made the duty of grand juries to look into cases of habitual intoxication and find true bills against such persons as are guilty of too frequent and copious indulgences in the flowing bowl. It is made the duty of the judge to canvass the characters of the grand juries, and if any of them are found to be guilty of habitual drunkenness to dismiss them and fill their places with sober jurymen. It is also made the duty of justices of the peace to look after the drunkards, cause their arrest and incarceration in the county jail till they are sober, and then tax them with the costs in the case. Magistrates who fail to perform this office are to be treated as delinquents, and are to be so treated. The bill passed one reading and was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Dram drinkers will be placed under the necessity for restraint if this becomes a law.—*Nashville Times, 19th.*

The Nashville *Courier and American* of Thursday, speaking of the Barmore mystery, says:

Up to this time of writing, we have not been able to hear anything in regard to the fate of Barmore.

Yesterday morning Commissioner Stone received a telegraph dispatch from Ellen Barmore at Berrien Springs, Michigan, asking if intelligence had been received of the missing detective.

Early yesterday morning a report was current upon the streets that he had returned by the early train of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, but we hunted around sufficiently to be convinced that the rumor was a grand hoax.

As everything connected with the affair will be of interest, we will mention the fact that on Sunday night last a prominent member of the Legislature made a bet of a fine suit of clothes with a citizen that Barmore would "turn up" by the first of February.

This opinion is entertained by others outside of the Legislature, and the majority of people in this locality are of the same way of thinking.

THE KU-KLUX BEAT A COLORED MAN TO DEATH.

Last Monday night three masked Ku-Klux went to a negro cabin on the premises of James Kittrell, Cathey's Creek, in the western portion of Maury county. The cabin is about half a mile from the dwelling of Mr. K., in a retired and out of the way place. It appears that several negro men were in the cabin at the time, one of whom these disguised outlaws struck over the head with a club. They then ordered another negro man named George Harlan, to get down on his knees, which he did. Having secured the reins of several bridles on the place, they tied his hands behind him, and took him off several miles to a high ridge, laid him across a log, and whipped him severely with switches across his back and legs. So severely, indeed, was he lacerated, that he died that night. He was found dead next morning, some twenty yards from a negro cabin, which he had endeavored to reach after his punishment. The negro is reported to have been quiet and industrious.

The negro is said to have been a good Conservative, and was on the very best terms with the leading white citizens of the neighborhood, which goes to show what has clearly been charged, that the Ku-Klux, so-called, that have been operating in that section of late, are nothing more nor less than a band of thieving negroes and whites, whose mission in the first place is to steal, and afterwards to kill those who would be instrumental in bringing them to justice.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully,
J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. JONES & CO.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHAN HACKER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. N. PRIVETT, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja20 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee—In the matter of E. T. TROTTER, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. Before Thomas J. Latham, Esq., Register.

To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt:

TAKE notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of said Register, in the city of Memphis, in said district, on Tuesday, the 16th day of February, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Memphis, January 19, 1869.

ja20 M. H. CULLUM, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LYONS & FIES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

ja12 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of PETER B. WILLS, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy,

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. R. BOYD & BROTHER, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 11th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. E. DODSON, of Tipton county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja13 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. CLAYTON, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, } ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SIDES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, } ss.
District of West Tennessee,

In the case of Lyons & Fies, Bankrupts.

THE undersigned, assignee of the estate of Lyons & Fies, will sell, at public auction, at the store No. 220 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.,

On Monday, January 25, 1869,

At 10 o'clock a.m., continuing every day until the entire stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Hats,

Hosiery, Safe, Store Fixtures, etc., now in store are sold to the highest bidder for cash. Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding off the same.

ja15 OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

HAVING this day suggested the insolvency of the estate of the late Mrs. Anne E. Raines, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to appear and file the same, authenticated in the manner prescribed by law, on or before the 13th day of July, 1869; and any claim not so filed, or before an appropriation of the funds of the estate, will be forever barred, both in law and equity.

This 13th day of January, 1869.

ja20 W. F. TAYLOR, Administrator.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 373, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 67° east, distant 59 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 40 links; thence south 37.50 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 30.72 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 50° west, distant 31½ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.39 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 29.38 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 30.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 45 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 59, part 2, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 396, etc., of Minute Book 19 of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 14 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 30 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west 6 chains and 50 links in a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 14 chains 32 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 88° west 8 chains to the beginning, containing about 55 acres. Equity of redemption waived.

ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASH, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

DALTON & PRICE, Book and Job Printers, No. 9 Jefferson street, Memphis.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, Late of Sherman & Taylor. JOHN J. WELLER. JACOB WELLER, Memphis, Tennessee.

—WITH—

TAYLOR & WELLER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN—

FLOUR, BUTTER, MESS PORK, BACON, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, Etc.

No. 189 Front Street, (old stand of Sherman & Taylor,) Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Personal attention given to all business entrusted to us, and Returns Promptly made. nov1

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 11 Monroe Street, Cooper Block.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Grits, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Beans, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Salt, Etc., Etc.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Having associated with me in business Mr. F. M. MONROE, the firm will hereafter be known as W. P. WRIGHT & CO. Said change to date from November 2, 1868.

ja1 W. P. WRIGHT.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, ... TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cooke & Co.,)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 320 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep3

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLK, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—[illegible] Memphis and Charleston Railroad; [illegible] Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. [illegible], Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.

ja12

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, ... Tennessee.

ja13

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

284 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

(Next to Commercial Hotel, upstairs.)

PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. ja23d&w

J. W. DICKINSON, DR. R. F. DICKINSON.
W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commission charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. aug14

Samuel J. Harrison,

COMMISSION,

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER

43 Broad Street, New York.

MEMBER of New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Southern Securities bought and sold on commission, either on the Board or in the open market.

Refer to Colonel Robert C. Gist, Memphis. ja19

GROCERIES.

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

200 Main Street,

Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS.

ja12

LUMBER DEALERS.

B. K. PLAIN,

DEALER IN LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,

SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,

Corner Gayoso and Second Streets.

ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

INSURANCE.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY

Under the patronage of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Of America.

CAPITAL : : : $1,000,000

ISSUES Policies on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance at rates as low as any first-class company. No restriction on travel or residence, nor extra charge on account of locality. Policy holders participate in the profits.

Principal Office at Nashville.

E. D. FARNSWORTH, President.
T. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

B. BINGHAM, Agent,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE—ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Memphis References:

Rick & Johnson, T. F. Mackall,
O. F. Prescott, W. S. Bruce & Co.,
H. D. Connell, D. C. Trader,
J. P. Prescott, George Robertson,
Mitchell, Hoffman & Co. ja19

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, - - $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St.,

Memphis, ... Tennessee.

DIRECTORS:

E. McDAVITT, M. E. COCHRAN,
F. W. SMITH, R. J. MORGAN,
J. T. FARGASON, NAPOLEON HILL,
W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
J. F. FRANK.

OFFICERS:

E. McDAVITT, . . . President
F. W. SMITH, . . . Vice-President
R. A. PARKER, . . . Secretary

STOCKHOLDERS:

Allison Bros., O. W. Gilmore, Thos. Moffatt,
W. H. Andrews, Chas. Gilmore, Jesse Moore,
M. A. Allen, C. W. Goyer, A. J. Murray,
Benj. Babb, W. A. Goodwyn,
W. T. Bacon, R. D. Goodlet, C. P. Norris,
C. C. Bill, W. H. Goodlett, J. L. Norton,
W. H. Bridges & Co., J. Overton, Jr.,
D. W. Bowman, Dr. D. Gober, H. Owen,
W. S. Bruce & Co., John Gunn, H. A. Partee,
P. H. Bryson, D. P. Hadden & Co., Partee & Harbert,
J. P. Camp, A. L. Harris, J. J. Powers,
F. M. Cash, M. F. Harding, W. S. Pruden,
C. C. Clay, A. Hatchett, W. G. Rainey,
C. H. Chamberlin, J. F. Hill & Co., E. Read,
W. H. Cherry, Napoleon Hill, L. B. Richards,
M. E. Cochran, J. C. Holst & Co., Isidor Rosenbach,
G. A. Cochran, H. B. Howell,
C. Curtis, Howell, Wood & Co., M. J. Rossel,
F. S. Davis, J. F. Hoffman, J. T. Stratton,
J. S. Day, W. Y. C. Humes, J. A. Sweeney,
DeSoto Bank, J. F. Jett, J. & J. Steele & Co.,
Dillard, Pinson & Co., R. S. Jones, W. H. Stephens,
H. Dow, M. P. Jarnagin, F. W. Smith,
W. J. P. Doyle, John Johnson, J. A. Taylor,
S. H. Dunscomb, C. Kortrecht, A. Vaccaro,
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., John B. Leech,
W. J. Farrington, O. H. Leguerre, C. C. Ward,
J. T. Fargason, T. F. Mackall, S. M. Ward,
J. P. Frank & Co., M. H. Martin, B. D. Ward,
R. D. Frayser, S. Marshall, Geo. W. White,
J. W. Fowler, Mansfield & Higbee, M. J. Wicks,
W. Ford & Co., E. McDavitt, W. A. Williamson,
M. S. Foster, J. H. McDavitt, S. W. Wilkins,
W. Gage, R. J. Morgan, James M. Williamson,
M. Gavin, Geo. Mitchell,
W. B. Greenlaw, R. J. Morgan, ja19

INSURE

—WITH—

CROOK

Agency Established 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

Rooms, 279 1-2 Main Street.

nov19

The Mississippi Valley

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS.

Capital, - $300,000

Office—First National Bank.

OFFICERS.

C. P. NORRIS, President; J. J. MURPHY, Vice-President; J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Davis, J. W. Jefferson,
J. J. Murphy, F. W. Smith,
N. Coronna, Napoleon Hill,
C. F. Smith, C. C. Partee,
B. Lowenstein, W. B. Moore,
J. S. Menken, B. Eiseman,
T. F. Mackall, Thomas R. Smith,
R. C. Gist, L. M. Wolcott,
S. M. Gates, Thomas Fisher,
W. W. Schoolfield, A. Seessel.

dec30

BANKS.

S. H. TOBEY, President. E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

CITY BANK,

—LATE—

Memphis City Savings Institution,

Corner Jefferson and Front Streets,

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING and Brokerage Business.

DEPOSITS IN COIN OR CURRENCY received subject to Check, as in all regular Banks.

INTEREST PAID ONLY ON TIME DEposits.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON APPROVED Collaterals.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OR Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Gold promptly executed at the New York Boards on Liberal Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE Purchase and Sale of SOUTHERN and MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS in the United States and Canada. ja1

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, ... President
C. P. NORRIS, ... Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, . . . Assistant Cashier
dec6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUGH—TO CURE NO PAY.—FORESTER'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma and Lung Diseases, at the price (certainly reasonable). Instantaneous relief produced. If not satisfied, return the bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODRICH, 281 Main street, Agent. Price 25 cents. Postage allowed to send by mail. ja27

WANTS.

WANTED—By a young man who has had several years experience in the grocery business a situation. Can give satisfactory reference. Address, Christian Advocate Office, 27 Jefferson street. ja27

WANTED—A WET NURSE; white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

WANTED—To exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D. Axelson, Box 1, New Albany, Ind. ja16

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 316½ Main street. E. L. ja15

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if desired. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja15&w

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well-improved and unincumbered real estate situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale or retail dry goods house by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can furnish the best of testimonials. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has resided for years in the principal families in the south, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two hundred well-broke Mules can be had at low prices by immediate application to J. A. FORREST, 82 Jefferson street. ja19

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer. ja16 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Hedgeson Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 18 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with thirteen good rooms, cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Auction street, Chelsea. Apply to THOMAS & BERGERON, ja14 257 Main street.

FOR RENT—An elegant FRONT OFFICE in the Walker Block for rent. Apply to THOMAS H. COCKE. ja14

ROOMS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the third story of the Library Building, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, dec22 Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black and tan setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Sport." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to R. A. MOON, 232 Front street, ja12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the south, would prefer a private home to a public hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and cars, has lately opened for the reception of such people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. References: A. H. Douglass, Esq. M. JONES, ja12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 100 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

THURSDAY, : : : January 21, 1869

THE Cairo *Bulletin*, a paper edited with considerable ability, and wide awake to the interests of the peninsular city in which it is published, has, in a recent issue, a well-considered article on railroad connections with this city that may be read here with interest, and not without profit. We disclaim any indorsement of its disparaging flings at the rival city of Paducah, which, though without present railroad facilities, save the single stem mentioned, is awakening to their importance, and manifesting no small degree of enterprise to be employed in the near future. Railroad movements appear to be preponinating everywhere, and those localities may expect to reap the most benefit that are earliest in their operations and perfecting important connections. The *Bulletin* opens its article thuswise, congratulating Memphis that it did not listen to the seductive promises of those confederated with a rival interest, and offering advice it would be well enough to heed. It says, in its "talk to Memphians about railroad matters:"

The action of the City Council of Memphis in refusing to surrender the railroad future of the city to Colonel Tate's ring, which is laboring in the interest of the pockets of its members and Paducah, a little out-of-the-way village, lying on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio, half a hundred miles from this city, was wise, and proves that the members of that body are competent to resist the seductive influences of money.

While this is true, it is hoped that the late agitation of railroad matters in Memphis may have awakened the sagacious business men of that hitherto prosperous city to the necessity which exists for an extension of its railroad connections, and especially for the opening of a line northward, through the Northwest—a section which must always be its great feeder, but one with which it has now no available railroad line of intercommunication. It behooves the people of Memphis to examine this subject and to decide at once, not only upon the most practicable means of securing such a railroad, but also, and more especially, upon the best route on which to build such a line.

The first *project* for the Mississippi River Railroad contemplated making Cairo the termnus, instead of striking at Paducah as the most eligible connection with the great Northern routes, and opening to the trade with this city a region second to none in this or any other State in point of fertility and agricultural production. True, this "opening" would be accomplished by the proposed connection with the Paducah stem, but would it be the most available for present and future advantage? That is the question which comes home to us now. The Cairo *Bulletin* presents the answer to this question in a very strong light, and, as we think, on impregnable grounds. It says:

In all that has been said or written upon this subject there seems to have been a kind of tacit understanding that Memphis could gain the desired end most effectually by going to Paducah, and hence, as we would hold, that city has fallen into a very great error. Let the reader examine the map and he will see that Paducah is a little town on the Ohio river, fifty miles from its mouth, of no importance commercially, or otherwise, *without one foot of railroad*, if we except the sixty miles that run from that point to Union City, in Tennessee. What, then, is Memphis to gain by going to Paducah? She has nothing whatever to offer as a terminus for a Memphis road; she has no railroads to the north or east, and, so far as we can learn, has no chance even for any of the *proposed air lines* north of her—air lines which are all *air*. The report so industriously circulated, by those in interest, that the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company intends constructing a branch to Paducah is entirely without foundation, as we learn authoritatively from a director of that company with whom we have recently conversed. It will be seen, then, at a glance, that there is no inducement whatever for Memphis to terminate the proposed road at Paducah, and that it might, with equal propriety, select any other little Ohio river town as its terminus. In building a road, the Memphis people should have but one object in view, viz: the development of that city's resources—the good of Memphis; and this, of course, can be best promoted by building a road in the direction which will soonest, and at the least cost, secure valuable connections with the Northwest and East. The road, if it is or any advantage to Memphis or its stockholders, must seek other roads as feeders to itself. We all know how utterly worthless is a railroad without connections—beginning at nothing and ending nowhere.

While we do not enter the slightest objection to the junction of the proposed route with the road that extends from Paducah to Union City, we admit the force of reasoning so clearly set forth by our Cairo cotemporary. That which will be of most benefit to our city will be the close connection formed with the counties north of us; the benefits to the road itself are thus discussed by that paper:

Let the reader again look at any standard map, and he will see that the only available route for this enterprise is directly to the *south* of the Ohio river, from Memphis, by which route that city secures, at once, the most desirable communications possible, gaining immediately, everything which Paducah offers in the misty future, and vastly more. Let us see. On the way to the mouth of the Ohio from Memphis, we reach, at Belmont, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, now almost complete, connecting thence directly with St. Louis and all the network of Missouri railroads. At the terminus the Memphian will find both rivers (the Ohio and the Mississippi) instead of one; the Illinois Central Railroad, stretching one of its arms to northwest Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, and the other to Chicago, and to the east by a half dozen routes, while the new line from this city to Indianapolis is being rapidly built under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central, the wealthiest of all American railroad corporations; and, before the close of the present year, will furnish another most valuable connection.

If advantages are to accrue from the connection to Paducah, the enterprise of its citizens will extend their road to join the Cairo stem, in which case the course of trade and travel would tend that way, when the connections are completed and the bridge built of which so much has been said. The Cairo *Bulletin* does not leave this part of the proposition untouched, but maintains its argument to make Cairo the terminus with a vigor worthy of respect if not admiration. Its remarks are based upon very accurate information, and should be well considered before "entangling alliances" are consummated. Hear it:

The question for the people of Memphis to decide is simply whether or not they shall throw away all these manifest advantages for the sake of benefiting a few speculators in Paducah real estate? It will cost no more to construct a road to the mouth of the Ohio than to a point fifty miles higher up, while the advantages to be gained by so doing are too manifest to require argument.

But, in conversing with citizens of Memphis, we find that many of them are beguiled by the talk of a bridge at Paducah, and hence, we desire in conclusion, to make a brief examination of this wonderful bridge talk, to see exactly what it is worth. In the first place, there is no bridge at Paducah. She had a charter for one, it is true, and everyone knows just what a naked charter is worth—simply nothing at all, as charters may be had anywhere for the asking. Secondly, we have it, on good authority, that it would be no more difficult and no more expensive or costly to bridge the Ohio at its mouth than to do so at Paducah.

However, all this is upon the supposition that a bridge is necessary to this enterprise, while in point of fact, it is not even desirable. We all know that all Southern roads, with unimportant exceptions, are of the five feet gauge, while those north of the Ohio are four feet eight and a half, and four feet ten inches. In this State there is one six feet road—all the rest four feet eight and a half inches; and by statute the State has forbidden any departure from that guage. Thus we see there will, of necessity, be a breaking of bulk wherever the road reaches Illinois, whether at Paducah or elsewhere, and a bridge, even if built, would, therefore, be of little advantage to anybody. But, in addition to all this, every one at all conversant with such matters is aware that cars can be ferried across any considerable stream at a less annual cost than the mere interest on the bonds necessarily issued for the construction of the bridge, and that the only inducement for roads in the North to bridge streams like the Mississippi or the Ohio, is the fact that ice blockades render the ferrying of cars impracticable during a larger portion of the year—a cogent reason at Dubuque, but not at all applicable at the mouth of the Ohio. Thus we see the bridge argument, like the bridge itself, is visionary, and without any foundation.

To the mind of any one who will examine the subject, there can be no inducement whatever for Memphis to build this proposed railroad to any point except the one indicated where it would at once meet with the best possible connections.

We have given much space to this subject, but not more than its importance and the general interest that should be experienced in it demands. The sole remaining question to be solved is: How much will Cairo and its railroad connections contribute to the enterprise?

IN reference to the recent action of the Legislature in repealing the only saving clause in the militia law, the Knoxville *Press* and *Herald* says:

The announcement that the Legislature of Tennessee had deliberately empowered the Governor to suspend all civil law at will and proclaim himself military dictator, would, but a few short years ago, have startled the people of Tennessee like a lightning stroke from a cloudless sky, and would have aroused such a storm of indignation as would have driven the usurpators against popular liberty from their dishonored seats. But, to-day, so accustomed have the people become to tyranny in its basest guises, so often and so long have they acquiesced in, and submitted to, usurpation and violent dominion—that they are expected to bow their heads uncomplainingly to the yoke and submit their limbs to the shackles without a grimace or a murmur.

The *Union and American* has the following commentary upon the subject, from which it will be seen that our Nashville cotemporary agrees with us in every particular. We have not *threatened* the Radicals, as has been falsely charged, but in a spirit of candor, have *warned* them here and elsewhere, that human nature cannot endure tamely the indignities and atrocities that have been inflicted on the people, and that retaliation would be the certain consequence. General COOPER, we learn from our special dispatch, has given assurances that he would enforce strict discipline to prevent outrages, but these are mere words. It will not be within his power, whatever may be his intention. The duties (?) he will have to discharge will be assigned to subordinates, and they in turn will devolve the execution upon those below them. In this way the responsibility will be scattered and little likely to deter those who are "cocked and primed" for any cruelty. The *Union and American* says:

We think the Legislature has mistaken the spirit of the people of Tennessee. They have shown every disposition to support the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws for the protection of property and of the citizens of the State. It is worse than idle to assert that it is impossible for the civil officers to enforce the laws in any portion of Middle Tennessee, for the very reason that no attempt has ever been made that failed. The truth is the civil authorities have made no effort to arrest the "lawless bands of desperadoes, who are setting at defiance civil law." If it is from cowardice that these civil officers have failed to discharge the first and highest duty they owe to the State and the rights from which they derive authority, they should be punished severely. The calling out of militia should be the last resort. In this case it is the first. And now the militia is to be quartered upon an unoffending people, not for the purpose of enforcing the laws or of aiding the civil authorities in their enforcement; but to harass a long suffering people and crush them beneath the iron heel of despotism. The militia will not be sent out to protect peaceable citizens, but to prey upon them. We have proof of this in what was done in the summer of 1867. We fear that the scenes which have just been witnessed in Arkansas will be reproduced in all their horrible, revolting forms in this State. We very much mistake the temper and spirit of the people if such outrages will be submitted to. They will do their duty as peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and when necessary will aid in enforcing the laws for the protection of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, but we have no idea that they will submit to the indignities and outrages which, in the temper of the people from which the militia will be drawn, it is almost certain will at least be attempted.

THE following communication from Col. WHITE, President of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, in reply to a rumor that that road was about to be leased to the Southern Railroad Association, will set at rest the minds of many, who, tenacious of their rights and interests, have been, very naturally, excited on the subject. We were unwilling, with our knowledge of Col. WHITE, to believe that he or the Board of Directors would make any lease of the road or transfer of its franchise, in defiance of the will of the people of Memphis, in whose interests it was built. But we gave the rumor for what it was worth, and we are glad of the opportunity to give it official contradiction. In these days of "rings" and big "jobs" it is refreshing to be assured that one interest at least is safe. As citizens who expect to prosper or decline with Memphis, we are opposed to any lease of her railroads to outside or foreign corporations, and next to this, to the sale of any portion of the stock held by the city. The new Board of Aldermen understand fully the will of the people on this subject, and we have no fear that they will entertain any motion affecting their railroad interests until every other possible chance of relieving the necessities of the Treasury shall have failed. Colonel WHITE's letter is as follows:

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE R. R.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., JAN 20, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—*Gentlemen:* I notice in the morning papers several articles containing misstatements, which I deem it my duty to correct.

The Directors of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have *not* agreed to "*almost*" agreed to a lease of the road to any party. No proposition has ever been made to our company looking to a sale, lease, or consolidation of the road. To this extent ONLY your informant is in error.

The proposition of the Southern Railroad Association to purchase the stock of our company held by the city of Memphis, was *discussed* by our Board of Directors, and a committee appointed to investigate the case and report to the Board. Every subject admits of discussion. We have received no proposition, and therefore have none to accept or reject.

Respectfully,
F. M. WHITE, President.

THE *Herald* is amusing itself at the expense of those Radicals of the House, who voted against repealing the Tenure-of-Office act and whom it calls "Sick Jacobins." It says:

A dispatch from Washington informs us that Wiens Schenck and sundry other of the forty-seven Jacobins in Congress are out with a statement that they have been misrepresented in regard to their views on the Tenure-of-Office act. They say their intention was to have the act so amended as to be shorn of its obnoxious features, but the previous question was so suddenly sprung upon them on the bill to repeal the act altogether that they had no alternative but to vote against it. This is a mere subterfuge to get rid of the odium that attaches to the vile forty-seven Jacobins for their service or costly to bridge the Ohio at its mouth than to do so at Paducah.

However, all this is upon the supposition that a bridge is necessary to this enterprise, while in point of fact, it is not even desirable. We all know that all Southern roads, with unimportant exceptions, are of the five feet gauge, while those north of the Ohio are four feet eight and a half, and four feet ten inches. In this State there is one six feet road—all the rest four feet eight and a half inches; and by statute the State has forbidden any departure from that guage. Thus we see there will, of necessity, be a breaking of bulk wherever the road reaches Illinois, whether at Paducah or elsewhere, and a bridge, even if built, would, therefore, be of little advantage to anybody. But, in addition to all this, every one at all conversant with such matters is aware that cars can be ferried across any considerable stream at a less annual cost than the mere interest on the bonds necessarily issued for the construction of the bridge, and that the only inducement for roads in the North to bridge streams like the Mississippi or the Ohio, is the fact that ice blockades render the ferrying of cars impracticable during a larger portion of the year—a cogent reason at Dubuque, but not at all applicable at the mouth of the Ohio. Thus we see the bridge argument, like the bridge itself, is visionary, and without any foundation.

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SOME idea may be formed of the plundering that has been going on at Washington under Radical rule, from the following editorial paragraph we take from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th, an intensely Radical paper:

The report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the advance in brands in the stationery supplied to the Patent Office, shows that the contractors, Dempsey & O'Toole, charged very large (to use no severer expression) prices for the articles furnished. The office has now paper sufficient to last it twenty years, and if the remaining contracts with Dempsey & O'Toole were carried out, it would have forty years' supply on hand. The bond paper furnished by the above mentioned contractors, at eight cents a sheet is now obtainable at one cent and three-quarters; blank books, for which they charged $42 each, can be supplied by the public printer for $7 50, and at the bank stores at retail for $16. For printing blanks for patents from copper plates Dempsey & O'Toole demanded fourteen cents a sheet. The office is now getting the work done at two and a half cents a sheet. These facts were obtained through a commission appointed by the Secretary to investigate the contractors' accounts. Congress will find abundant opportunities for economizing in the smaller, as well as the larger appropriations, so often and so long have they acquiesced in, and submitted to, usurpation and violent dominion—that they are expected to bow their heads unccomplainingly to the yoke and submit their limbs to the shackles without a grimace or a murmur.

"Charged very large!" No, that is not severe enough; it should be styled wholesale robbery. A supply of paper sufficient to last twenty years, and not half the contract filled! Eight hundred per cent. profit on bond paper and six hundred per cent profit on blank books! Fourteen cents per sheet for blanks for patents that is being done for two and a half cents! That will do. DEMPSEY and O'TOOLE have strong stomachs and must masticate well. We are glad to see at this late hour an inclination to economize.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, discussing the Senate of the United States as it will be after the 4th of March, says:

Parson Brownlow will probably be little of a curiosity here next year. Curiosities have had their day. Coarse men in the Senate, if with no stronger characteristic, will not survive criticism after the fourth of March. Mr. Brownlow, however, has passed the combative period of his life. His relation to the Senate will probably be merely advisory.

"Merely advisory!" That is a good one, if it could be said with candor. Our *amiable* Governor will have his vote, and his opportunities to spout, but his advice will be of the exhorting and the hyena kind, savoring of the Satanic, which, remembering his proslavery antecedents, would dig up buried issues and *loth* the unfortunate offenders who may have provoked his malignity. If he could read with patience, he might with profit, the late earnest and temperate appeal of ex-Governor BROWN, for the disbanding of secret organizations, but that is not to be expected from one who has shown so little sympathy for the people, over whom the madness of party and its recklessness called him to preside as Governor. The correspondent from whom we quote does not know of whom he speaks. Combativeness is ingrained in his nature and will quiver in his skin and bones when the vital spark shall have fled.

THE Chicago *Times*, alluding to the result of the recent Senatorial contest in Missouri, pays its respects to CARL SCHURZ. It says the result was strictly "as it should be. SCHURZ is a 'pretender'; and therein he is a fitting representative of a political organization which is a party of pretenders. SCHURZ is an imposter; and therein, also, he is a fitting representative of a party that is composed of, and led by, imposters. SCHURZ is an infidel; and therein, too, he fittingly represents a body of politicians that degrade the name and uses of Christianity to the purposes of wicked self-aggrandizement. SCHURZ is a vain, wordy, and superficial blatherskite; and therein he is a thorough representative of Radicalism. SCHURZ is a revolutionary agitator and disturber of public order; and therein furnishes an exponent of the Radical idea that has no equal. The election of this infidel representative of political humbug to the American Senate is a befitting act, every way, of the party of which he is the most perfect living representative."

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* (Radical) discloses a mortifying part of our National history, in the following pertinent and pregnant paragraph:

Our Washington correspondent, in a letter printed in this paper, furnishes another startling chapter in the history of railroad and land frauds. The victims in these cases are Indians, who, under the cover of treaties duly ratified by the Senate and signed by the President, have been deprived, first, of their lands, and lastly, of the proceeds of the so-called sales. Those who participated in the proceeds of the swindles are to be found in the United States Senate, in the Interior Department, and in connection with the missionary operations of the churches.

Could the history of Indian treaties be written, and the truth be developed, there would be a mighty debt hang over this generation due to the unfortunate Red Man, through the swindling operations under the so-called treaties by which he has been fleeced, exasperated and impoverished. But the debt would not stop there. Humanity, whose name has been so often invoked, shudders at the outrages with which he has been visited. Is it not time this stream of plundering should be dammed up, and those who have been made fat with atrocious robberies be compelled to disgorge. Has "LOGAN" no friend—not one?

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NASHVILLE.

Attack on the "Avalanche" in the Legislature—False Allegations by a Cowardly Allegant—Memorials Against and by Judge Houk—Waiting, Waiting for Old "Prec."

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, January 20.—The following preamble and resolution was offered in the House this a.m. by Poston, and laid over under the rules:

WHEREAS, The Memphis AVALANCHE, a newspaper published in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, in its issue of the 17th instant, threatens general armed resistance to the State if the militia is called out to enforce the law and protect the people and preserve the peace of that county, in which the law has long been despised, and murders and outrages continually committed, and says Tennessee will not submit like Arkansas; that it has had work to hold off itself and its friends, and intimates a design of going over and clearing out the militia on the other side of the river; and, whereas, it is the opinion of the House that the Constitution and the Seditious Act of 1865 have been wilfully and maliciously violated by the editor of said paper, and believing that the honor, integrity and safety of the State demands that such lawbreakers should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and it being the duty of the Government to see that the law be faithfully enforced; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That Gov. Brownlow be requested immediately to take such steps as will enforce the law in this case of its violation and bring the offender or offenders before the proper tribunal, that the law may be fully vindicated and respected, even by law-breakers.

A petition was presented in the House this a.m. from the grand jury and leading citizens of Campbell county, praying for the impeachment of Judge Houk, on the ground of habitual drunkenness, lewd habits, and because he is an infidel.

A fierce memorial was also read from Houk, in which he handled his accusers without gloves.

After a hot discussion, the matter went over until to-morrow.

This is intended by Houk's enemies for having run against them in the late Congressional election.

No further developments in the militia business. Cooper is waiting for Brownlow's proclamation.

[We reproduce the article of the 17th, on which the preamble and resolutions are based. The dispatch is received too late for comment.—EDS. AVALANCHE.

The imminent peril of the State of Tennessee was not realized by Colonels, to be Nashville "special" yesterday. We should have noticed it in yesterday's issue, but the dispatch was received at a late hour and our columns were already over-crowded. Nothing more important has reached us. It sent a thrill through us, of indignation, not unmingled with deep regret, to be told that "Radical leaders appear determined on war and bloodshed" and that the bill "to repeal that portion of the militia law which requires that application shall be made by the Attorney General of the Union before the Governor can declare martial law in any county," had passed the second reading in the House by fifty-five to eleven, and would certainly pass the third reading on the following day—that "companies are already being raised in Giles, Maury and Rutherford counties"—and that in Overton county is to be put under martial law in a day or two, and two companies of militia put in the field there." Our "special" truly prodicted "that the appearance of the militia in the counties named will be the signal for bloodshed." The people down there will not submit to such military terrorism as prevails in Arkansas. Our people have been fearing in the highest degree, and submitted to grievous wrongs with a patience and endurance which were indeed sublime, hoping even against hope that a better day was coming, and that there would be a period to those wrongs. They looked forward to a cessation of the determined hostility evinced by Radical leaders, and hailed with unequivocal enthusiasm any ray of sunshine that was calculated to inspire hope. Alas, how bitterly are they to be disappointed! The efforts that have been made—the entreaties to preserve peace, and prevent strife and contention from crimsoning our fair fields—the appeals for the preservation of good feeling and patience, in the vain hope that some magnanimity might spring up in the Legislature to show sympathy for a down-trodden and imploring people, are all to come to naught! If it be so, the blood be upon the heads of those who precipitate this outrage. "Whose liveth by the sword shall perish by the sword." It will not be "a speck of war" they will conjure up, but desolation and death and ruin. The example of Arkansas, flaunted in our faces, with its murders and robberies and rapes, will not be suffered to be repeated here. Such miserable militia as our neighbor State has been cursed with will not be tolerated—no, not be permitted to obtain a foothold. The blood of Tennessee will not yield to such iniquitous invasion of the liberal rights of home and hearth. It will not be a neighborhood brawl, or be confined to a few counties. It will not be submitted to until the anaconda folds are wound around our limbs, rendering them powerless. It was as much as human nature could endure to hear of the outrages perpetrated in Arkansas, without rushing to the rescue of its abused people; but respect for the Government and the flag which we live, and which owes us protection, prevented the crossing into the territory of another State and administering the chastisement to the minions of a blood-thirsty, so-called Governor which their iniquities deserved. But the like patience and endurance exhibited there will not prevail here. We will not wait upon the tardy movements of the Federal Government, or remain quiet until another, or the same emissary from the military family of the General-in-Chief shall make a flying visit and report that the ordering out of the militia was a necessity, and although some irregularities were committed, they had been greatly exaggerated, and the militia had discharged their duty in a soldier-like manner, and were to be applauded! No! it will be a signal for a general uprising. It will be our own State that will be assailed, its honor tarnished, its people robbed, plundered and sought to be degraded, and the breast of every Tennessean will be fired. They will be called upon to strike for their homes and firesides, their wives and children. Like the flames that sweep over the dry grass of the prairies, the fires of indignation and determination will spread and avenge will fly through the State, and arouse even the most sluggish and nerve the most timid. We give the timely warning, and if there be any men found on the ruining errand that they will not, with whatever care and precaution they may use, be secure. We, who have counseled peace and forbearance, could insult and continually, can offer no plea of palliation—can interpose no appeal to stay the hand of vengeance. While the act is not yet consummated, we appeal to those engaged in the wickedness of embroiling the State in civil war, to stay their rash and premediated violence. It may injure those they wish to injure, but it will surely and severely recoil upon and involve themselves. We know our people well—of what material they are made, and deprecate the act which will render it imperative that they shall stand by one another, and defend their hearthstones from pollution and outrage. We warn those among us who may have some influence with the Legislature, to use that influence while they may, and stop the proceedings where they are, or the consequence may reach them. It is the voice of candor, of prudence and precaution that speaks. The future is horrible and ghastly to contemplate, if once the ball of wrath be set in motion.]

ARKANSAS.

Bill Giving the Governor More Power—And A Bill to Punish Impecunious Radical Sheriff—River News.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, January 20.—A bill passed the Senate to-day to give the Governor authority to fill all vacancies in offices now made elective by the people. Quite a number of vacancies occurred in the last three or four months, and the object is to prevent the Conservatives from electing any one, as it is feared if an election was ordered, some scalawag or carpet-bagger would be left without support.

A bill was introduced in the Senate requiring not only all legal advertising of State and county officials, guardians, administrators, etc., to be published in official papers designated by the Governor, but making it the duty of such to have all posters, blanks, etc., printed by the Radical organs. This will require some to send over one hundred miles to have a half dozen posters printed, or other small matters of that character, although there may be a local paper published at their residence.

Brigadier-General Mallory, of the militia, who is also a Senator from Jefferson, and editor of the Pine Bluff *Republican*, is the author of the bill.

The river has fallen two feet. No arrivals or departures; Clarksville from below, and Arkansas from above, due.

WASHINGTON.

Colonization Report—Nomination for Eastern District of Tennessee—Military Nominations—Kilpatrick's Leave Extended Again—Pacific Railroad Bonds—Important to Railroads—Woman's Rights.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The report of the American Colonization Society shows that its receipts last year from donations, legacies, etc., were over $51,000, and $30,000 was paid to transport emigrants to Liberia, $15,000 to repair their ship and $17,000 for other purposes. The expenditures during the last three years have exceeded the receipts by $62,000, and they call for more income. Emigration fell off 200 last year.

The President has nominated Felix A. Reeve, Attorney, for the Eastern District of Tennessee, and Robert C. Buchanan and A. C. Gillem as Brigadier Generals United States Army, in place of Rousseau, deceased, and Hooker, retired; and W. H. Weisner, as Collector of Customs at New Orleans, in place of Fuller, whose nomination has been withdrawn.

The State Department to-day received a telegram from our Minister at London announcing the revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of hay from this country to Great Britain.

The leave of absence of Kilpatrick has been extended until March.

The substitution of bonds, bearing currency interest, issued to the Pacific Railroad companies for the United States bonds, bearing coin interest, as security for the circulation of the national banks, has been suspended by the Controller of Currency, until the pleasure of Congress shall be known on that subject.

The United States Supreme Court was occupied to-day with the case of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Francis Stevens. This case involves the liability of all railroad companies to Francis Stevens for the use of his patent car brakes. When the court adjourns to-morrow it will be until Monday.

The Women's Rights Convention continues to be the scene of much animation, the black and white delegates both taking part in the proceedings, the women speaking more than the men. There was a spirited discussion on a resolution touching educational suffrage, which terminated in the adoption of an amendment offered by George F. Downing, that it would be an assumption of power for any class to declare what should be the basis of intelligence. A resolution that one object of the Women's Rights movement was to throw additional safeguards around marriage and family relations, was adopted. A resolution that both the Democracy cry of "a white man's government," and the Radical cry of "manhood suffrage," were unjust, was discussed at length.

The House Committee on Post Roads continued to-day the hearing of persons interested in uniting the telegraph with the Postoffice Department.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of an Editor—City Huddle—Gamblers Cleaned Out—Bill against Prize Fighting.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Wm. Homes, associate editor of the Missouri *Republican*, died at New Haven, Connecticut, yesterday.

Robert A. Watt and Diggindurf, charged with the embezzlement of the city's money, have been bailed; the former for $30,000 and the latter in $15,000.

David Berlin, ex-harbor master, charged with obtaining money falsely, was bailed in the sum of $1,000.

A. E. Rogers, ex-city treasurer, has sued the *Westlicke Post* for libel in charging him with complicity in the city's money embezzlement.

About ten gambling hells were cleaned out by the police last night.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature against prize fighting.

GEORGIA.

Exciting Debate in the Legislature on the Manhood Question.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20.—A resolution was introduced in the House to-day authorizing the Solicitor General to inquire into the reasons for the appointment of a negro to perform the duties of clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham county, and to institute proceedings against the same and to carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary. After much debate the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A member offered a resolution claiming that the State is fully reconstructed, and that on the legislation as to the qualification of State officers Congress has no right to interfere, which was also referred.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., January 20.—The Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated John Bedill, of Bath, for Governor, and General W. T. Donohue for Railroad Commissioner. Short resolutions were passed declaring their adhesion to the principles of the Constitution, and that bonds should be taxed.

Tennessee Railroads to be Sold.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—The bill providing for the sale of the railroads which have not paid their interest on the State bonds loaned them, passed the House to-day on its third reading, without a dissenting vote.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, January 20.—The Blue Book for 1868 says the relations between France and the United States continue cordial, and that France will maintain a strict neutrality toward Spain.

The standing army amounts to 404,000 men, whereof 115,000 are on furlough.

Referring to the Italian question, the Book says that all attempts at arrangements for the evacuation of the French troops from Rome, between France and Italy, have failed.

The President of the Provisional Cretan Government has called for the United States to raise a loan and purchase ironclads for a last effort to free Candia from Turkey.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro fully confirm the previous reports of the capture of Villeta and the destruction of the Paraguayan army.

LONDON, January 20.—The particulars of the earthquake which recently occurred along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, state that the loss of life is very great.

MADRID, January 20.—The new Cortes will meet on the 11th of February.

The Provisional Government authorizes Cuba to send eighteen, and Porto Rico eleven delegates to the Constitutional Cortes.

Four gunboats, with additional reinforcements for Cuba, are to depart.

Elections for United States Senator.

CHICAGO, January 20.—At Madisonville, last night, Matt. H. Carpenter was nominated for the United States Senate on the fifth ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 10.—Two ballots were had in the Legislature, in joint convention to-day, for Senator, resulting as follows: On the first ballot, Cumback, 68; Hendricks, 63; scattering, 17. Two members were absent. On the second ballot, Cumback, 67; Hendricks, 63; scattering, 18.

General Grant in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 20.—General Grant declines the hospitalities of the city, as voted him by the Council, on account of previous engagements. He will receive the citizens, probably, on Saturday.

Killed by the Cars.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., January 20.—Two men named Cummins and Brown, laborers on the Central Railroad, were killed here yesterday afternoon by a train of cars.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

NEW YORK, January 20.—It is reported that Tom Gebery, the alleged murderer of Mr. Rogers, has been captured in Cincinnati.

General Burnside.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A letter is published from General Burnside declining to be a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

Report not Confirmed.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The police have no official information of the arrest of Tom McGibney, the supposed murderer of Mr. Rogers.

Murder Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—The tr

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

THURSDAY, ... January 21, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Owing to a greater demand than expected for the Weekly AVALANCHE, containing the bankruptcy list, we republish the same to-day. In this connection we beg to express our gratitude for the liberal support which comes to our aid every day, from nearly all directions. With such assistance we feel confident of maintaining the AVALANCHE as a first-class live newspaper.

News in Brief.

Our banks have about $2,500,000 on deposit at this time.

Memphis continues to beat New Orleans on prices for cotton.

Colonel Charles F. Dandrige, of Mississippi, is stopping at the Peabody.

Cotton is up again, and factors are in the seventh heaven of enthusiasm.

It wouldn't hurt anybody much if the streets were well cleaned just once.

Mr. Duffield will bring Humpty Dumpty to the Opera House on Monday next.

Major W. H. Rhea, formerly of this paper, has returned from New Orleans.

Frank Mayo is playing a successful engagement at Cincinnati. He will be here soon.

Miss Nelly Marshall's novel, "As by Fire," has been received, and is for sale by Church & Co.

Rev. Curtis J. Smith, of Kentucky, will preach at the Christian Church to-night at seven o'clock.

The Louise Kellogg concerts will commence at Cincinnati on the 25th. When will they commence here?

A collision of two freight trains occurred at Corinth yesterday morning, and three or four cars were badly smashed.

We were favored yesterday by a call from Major Warren, a native of Mississippi, but during the war well known about Richmond.

Mr. Thomas Carse, general freight agent of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, is here from Louisville, on a business trip *en route* to New Orleans.

Mr. John R. Allen passed through the city yesterday, on his way to New Orleans, to superintend the representation of "Undine," or some similar spectacle to be brought out at the Academy of Music.

If the Little Rock Railroad were extended and in operation out into Texas, and we had a railroad to the Yazoo and Vicksburg, with the Mississippi River Railroad also in operation, Memphis would become the leading cotton market of the South.

The greatest object of interest on Main street yesterday was a street car behind two horses, driven at a moderate trot. Interest subsided, however, when it was seen that the car was on a down grade, which explained the phenomenon to the satisfaction of everybody.

Andrew Jackson, Esq., of Lamar, Mississippi, paid us a short call yesterday. Thirty years ago he was here, when Memphis was a village. Times have changed since then, but Mr. Jackson's old friends find him the genial, worthy gentleman as then.

Jake Ackerman, the chief of the mackerel brigade, who was turned loose the other day, as usual, victimized an old man from the country, night before last, out of one hundred and fifty dollars in gold. He has not been caught yet. Jake is about big enough to send to the penitentiary, and it is about time to give his education the finishing touch.

Persons fond of calliopean music could have enjoyed their souls' fill yesterday on the levee. Some boat with a musical steam man in the pilot house, or in one of the chimneys, furnished enough of the giant's hornpipe to fill the country for miles around. All the earth seemed an echo gallery, and the steam concert thrilled the very curb-stones and lampposts in the streets.

Dr. C. P. Sergstock, a well known, skillful and highly popular druggist of this city, left on the Magenta yesterday for New Orleans, where he expects to locate permanently. He is highly educated, understands his profession thoroughly, and will, no doubt, surround himself with friends in the Crescent City as he has done in Memphis since the close of the war.

Mr. Jones, the father of the unfortunate girl who left home, near Bartlett, with two negroes, last week, called on us yesterday, and disclaimed any mistreatment of his daughter. He says that she has had good advantages to have been raised in the country, and that her mother was at work making her clothes to send her off to school at Jackson, Tenn., when she left home.

The Adams street police docket was light yesterday, only nine cases appearing. Two of them, Charles Levy and Ed. Levy, charged with assault with intent to kill, were turned over to the State. Joseph Lusher was fined twenty-five dollars for keeping a gambling house. Solomon White, charged with larceny, was also referred to the State. The other offenses recorded were drunkenness, disorderly conduct, shooting in the corporation and overcharging. The street railroad company has not been arraigned for overcharging as yet.

On last Saturday afternoon an extra freigt train coming west, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, ran off the track soon after passing the bridge over Spring creek, west of Tuscumbia, throwing off the engine, tender and two cars. The engine was turned bottom side up. Three persons were in the engine at the time—the conductor, Mr. Woolridge, the engineer, Mr. James Cain, and the fireman. The conductor had his left shoulder dislocated, the engineer his right hand mashed, and the fireman his head badly cut, he being thrown some fifteen feet, landing in a mudhole. The damage to the engine and train was slight, but the track was badly torn up for sixty feet. The track was promptly put in order by Roadmaster Richardson, and the engine and cars have been replaced on the track.

WANTED.—A few thousand Memphis city bonds. Apply at room No. 14, Overton Hotel, on Monday the 18th, between nine o'clock a.m. and one o'clock p.m.

We call attention to the stock sales reported by the Bluff City Stock Yard, to be found in our commercial reports. It is astonishing how the live stock business is increasing in this city. W. M. Brooks, proprietor of the above yard, is the right man in the right place. Call on him. His reports are reliable.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The audience last night was one of the most brilliant of the season, every part of the dress circle, parquette and aisles being occupied, and a goodly array in the upper part of the house. The play was the "Pearl of Savoy," with the ever-charming Maggie Mitchell as Marie. The versatile and piquant Mrs. Cline as Chonchon, and Pierot by Mr. Collier. The piece was exceedingly well put upon the stage, and every one seemed bent on giving all the effect possible to the character represented. Mr. Lanagan and Mr. Malmburg rendered their respective characters with great spirit. We have not seen Mrs. Cline to greater advantage than in the good-hearted, vivacious and eccentric Chonchon. The points in the character of Marie were admirably evolved and depicted by the heroine. Maggie Mitchell appears as youthful, as naive, and as full of pathos as ever, and none in such qualities can surpass her. The Pearl of Savoy will be repeated this evening, being Miss Mitchell's fourth night.

COLORED SCANDAL.

A Gay Deceiver Wins the Heart and Money of a Blushing Grass Vidder.

Colored circles have their social sensations, their high life scandal and gossip, and romantic elopements, indignant parients and ugly big brothers, gushing damsels and many other sells. The latest sell in the camps of Africa that has reached the ears of white trashers leaked out yesterday, and some of the particulars are principally as follows, gathered from sources to which we can refer any and all doubting readers:

Somewhere in the wilds of Arkansas, for the story begins there and ends in Ohio, once bloomed with sedge-grass lustre a molasses-colored female named Amanda Dye. Her native heath was away up White river, where steamboats do a lively trade in the high water season. It is not known whether this Amanda Dye curled her hair on a stick and tied it up at night, or let it wave in all the glory of its native kink. Whether she was an orphan, or had a mother and several fathers; whether she belonged to the "meetin" or chalked out her own path of theology, does not clearly appear from the county records. One fact can be stated confidently, which is that her charms won the attention of somebody. This much being known of Amanda Dye, we come to speak of another individual, the hero of this narrative and of a big social, confidence game.

His name is, or was, David Watson, though he may change it on his way to Cleveland, Ohio. Watson was the husband of four or five wives, it is said, and wanted more. He was a colored Brigham Young, on a small scale. By profession he was a barber. He shaved both males and females, as will be seen presently. He also played one string on a big fiddle, sometimes, and otherwise made himself entertaining to the owners of steamboats. Of late he has been running on the steamer Des Arc, in the White river trade, and on some of his trips he met Amanda Dye and she met him. He had winning ways and smelled like a barber shop, as some white dandies do. Amanda had two children and three hundred dollars, which she had saved up. Watson fell violently in love with the children first, and their mother afterwards. The money, of course, as in any other case, had no attraction. The susceptible grass widow Dye, with two *heirs*, was smitten with Watson, and concluded that he might make a good father for her children. She consented to exchange the felicities of rural life for the gayeties, and dust and unnatural excitement of the city. She came to Memphis two or three days ago to celebrate the marriage which was to furnish the two heirs a step-father. He borrowed the three hundred dollars a few minutes day before yesterday, stepped out without kissing the children, and has not been heard from since. It is believed, though, that he has gone to Cleveland, Ohio. The Amanda Dye is left a grass widow still further, and her children are more fatherless than ever, and not a cent of money in the family.

MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.

How Their Value Has Been Effected by Croaking.

It may surprise certain parties who "croaked" so much on the subject of the city's credit, in connection with the recent changes in the Board of Aldermen, to learn that city bonds were in demand yesterday at 54, and that a transaction of $50,000 at 55 occurred behind the scenes but was kept quiet by the parties interested. It is also possible they may not like the information. Indeed it would be surprising that they should, considering the manner in which they cried down bonds and the distressing picture of coming financial ruin they presented to the public gaze. So certain was one of these "croakers," himself an out-going Alderman, of such a state of affairs, that, only a few days since, an orphan who had invested a small patrimony in bonds, put them on the market, at his advice, and realized only 48¼. Now they are worth 54@55. We mention this as an illustration of the influence of croaking on private and public interests, and to show that in the face of it all bonds have advanced, and are to-day worth more than they were at any time during the administration of the old Board. There are people who think the world rests upon their Atlantean shoulders, and such there were among those lately in charge of our municipal interests. We do not claim that the late upward movement in bonds is due to anything done by the new Board. They have barely had the time to contemplate the work before them. It is due to the fact that Southern securities are in demand at home as well as in the moneyed centers of the East, and that there is no want of confidence in the wisdom, ability and integrity of the new Board. People in our own midst, with surplus means to invest, see nothing more attractive than Memphis bonds, and Wall street offers nothing safer or more tempting as an investment for Eastern capitalists. In this way millions of dollars are pouring into the South. Our bankers are daily in receipt of letters of inquiry concerning our local securities, showing the interest felt in them abroad, and we venture to say there are more orders in market now than can be executed. So much for croaking in reference to our municipal financial affairs.

MR. RUTTER AGAIN.

His Last Arrest—Contempt Case by the Legislature—The School Fund Forever.

The Nashville *Banner* of Tuesday says:

Telegraphic advices from Memphis, yesterday, stated that the bondsmen of the school fund embezzler, Rutter, had withdrawn their bail, and that the Sheriff of Shelby county had thereupon arrested Rutter and placed him in prison. Hardly had he found his way into the prison cell, however, before Judge Hunter had granted a writ of *habeas corpus* ordering his release, and released he was on straw bail. The hasty action of the Judge in the premises, gave rise to the remark here that that judicial functionary knows a thing or two about the school fund, and that Rutter is not the only responsible culprit in the ugly business.

The special dispatch to the AVALANCHE of yesterday throws further light on the great educational subject. The Sergeant-at-Arms paid Memphis a quiet visit a week, ago it seems, in quest of Mr. Rutter, whom he found by a mere accident, but could not induce him to pay any attention to his summons. Mr. Rutter was summoned as a witness to give evidence before the committee investigating the School Fund problem. As Mr. Rutter is already indicted for embezzling that School Fund, he ought to make a swift witness, but he is not swift to go. In justice to him we must say, though he has not manifested any desire to avoid a fair investigation, some of his dear friends in Nashville have been painfully anxious to see his smiling face in that city, and have resorted to various strategems to get him there.

Detective Ryan made two or three trips down here, but could never persuade Mr. Rutter to take any interest in railroading toward Nashville. Next, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate packed his carpet bag and journeyed to the city on the Bluff, and asked Mr. Rutter if he wouldn't like to ride on the cars in the direction of Davidson county. The invitation, as we have seen, was not accepted. This indifference on the part of our Memphis banker was construed to mean contempt to the Legislature. Judge Hunter has had much experience in this line, and ought to be able to give a valuable opinion.

Yesterday the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate arrived again with the Speaker's warrant for Mr. Rutter's arrest. This is not less than the fourth earnest solicitation he has had to visit the State capital, and as it is the Legislature and not any court we do not see how he can decline the honor of accepting. Once there he may find it as inconvenient to return as it has been for him to leave Memphis. But the *habeas corpus* is a great institution, and our courts are as strong and subtle as any in the world.

City Affairs.

Communicated.]

The finances of the city are not in a very satisfactory condition. The city fathers have not the wherewithal to run the city government. The Finance Committee have had two meetings to conjure up the "ways and means," but as yet have not seen a ray of daylight. The financial ability of the last Board is rather questioned, and it is thought that the condition of the finances of the city is worse than when the last Board took the matter in charge.

It is now thought that it was an act of great imprudence to authorize the issuing of a million in bonds, to be absorbed without bringing relief, and merely serving as a temporary anodyne or palliative. They were issued at two for one, thus doubling the debt, but although the interest has been met on the several occasions, from the present appearances, not much was done to enhance the city's credit, as it is as difficult to obtain relief by borrowing as at any former period.

It would be interesting to the citizens to know exactly the condition of the treasury, without withholding any part of the information which is so desirable. Let us know all the debts, all the back interest due, what it takes to run the city government, what the city assets are, and how much it will take to meet all obligations and place us on our legs again. Why is it that there has been so much secrecy in every move, and what is the necessity of concealment? Let the very worst be told. It cannot be as bad as doubt and suspense and vague surmises.

With a smaller debt and more means than any city of its size with which we are acquainted, the credit of Memphis is more worthless. Is it that the many efforts to extricate the city from its involvements have been frustrated and rendered abortive by individual cupidity? Have the assets been squandered, with only the shadow of a name left? We want to know. The present Finance Committee is believed to be constituted of honest and honorable men, if not able financiers. Its chairman has reputation for ability as a merchant. It is due to those who respect him that he should give his energies to the difficult position he occupies. Let him show how the debt stands, how it was created, and what are the resources from which interest may be made, and the wheels of government be kept in motion. We want a plan. The Mayor suggested that there were alternatives, but they were not very inviting. We must have something better. It would be suicidal to part with the stocks owned by the city, in any way proposed; and it is not believed that citizens will step forward to lend their money or credit to relieve the city from its embarrassment. It would be a dreary prospect indeed to look in that direction.

If the railroad stock were to be sold, the proceeds would be shortly absorbed, and the city lose all power to prevent discrimination against her interests, as was the case with what is called "the Memphis and Charleston Railroad." It would have been better for the city to have retained her stock, although some self-poised financiers have insisted that she made a capital bargain in getting rid of it. The great loss to the city was in yielding up all voice in the control of the road, which discriminates against her. The same rule holds good with regard to the stock in the Little Rock Railroad, that hungry vultures are seeking with their pointed beaks to tear from the city. They know that by the general railroad bill that road is entitled to $1,300,000 in bonds, and has one hundred thousand acres of good land, and that but thirty-two miles only remain to be built. And yet the city is counseled by some one who should know better, to let her deep stake in this road go for a song.

It is hoped that this hastily written and crude article may awaken interest on this important subject, and cause men to give it that attention which is so necessary and so urgently demanded.

THIRD WARD.

Memphis Mechanics' Savings Association.

The meeting of the members of this association last evening at the City Hall was large and respectable. It is an organization on the co-operative principle, to save their means which can be spared from their necessary expenses, and form a joint stock company, with a capital of $200,000, for which a charter has been asked for and doubtless will be readily obtained. The shares are to be 2,000 at $100 each. The subscriber for ten shares will pay $2 per week, fifteen shares $3 per week, and twenty shares $4 per week. By so doing, at the end of the first year the subscriber will have paid one-tenth of his subscription, and if the 2,000 shares are subscribed the association will have a cash capital of $20,000 with which to commence some favorable industrial enterprise.

At the meeting last evening John Gun (Treasurer) presided, while T. Moffet, the President, explained the object of the Association, followed by Samuel Tighe and John Johnson, who adverted to the position workingmen should occupy in society; of the mineral and agricultural resources; of the great change going on in the system of labor, and the great advantages to be derived from the co-operative system. They were listened to attentively in their interesting and useful remarks, which appeared to meet with merited enthusiasm.

The Association then went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

Thomas Moffet, President—Cashier Union Foundry.

E. D. Anderson, Vice-President—Asst. M. M. M. & C. R. R.

John Gunn, Treasurer—Of Cubbins & Gunn.

W. J. Mansford, Secretary—Printer.

Wm. Black, Owen Dyer, M. Burke, Thos. Keeley, Sam. Tighe, R. Savage, Directors.

Mr. W. J. Mansford, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Memphis Mechanic's Association are hereby tendered to the press of Memphis for their uniform courtesy and kind encouragement of our Association since its organization.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

We are under many obligations to our friends, W. P. Wright & Co., No. 11 Monroe street, for specimens of their pinkeye, russett, Goodrich, London lady, peach blow and Irish potatoes, and several other varieties of planting potatoes not specially named; also for specimens of corn, black and white oat seeds. Gentlemen of their known energy and perseverance deserve the farming patronage, which we hope they may abundantly have. Be sure and call on them.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton will give a reading from the poets, at the Memphis Club Hall (Greenlaw Opera House), on the evening of Thursday, 21st instant, at eight o'clock. Tickets $1, to be had at the principal book and music stores and hotels. 2t

I have just received a fine lot of horses, shipped from Cincinnati by steamer Silver Moon, which I offer at low figures to close out consignment *instanter*.

W. M. BROOKS,

2t Proprietor Bluff City Stock Yard.

Fresh shad received daily by express at VICTOR D. FUCH'S,

1w 41 Jefferson street.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Only two cases on yesterday's calendar were disposed of.

The case of Shaw vs. Carlisle was taken up early in the day, but was not concluded. The same will be continued to-day, after the conclusion of which, the remaining cases on yesterday's calendar will be called for hearing, to-wit:

609 Thiesse vs. Pollack.
610 Stanton vs. Bradford.
611 Wilson vs. Hart.
620 Greenlaw vs. Maydwell.
625 Dickens vs. Apperson.
629 Hill vs. Bradley.
588 Meath vs. Porter.
494 Treadwell vs. McKeon.
548 Brinkley vs. Brewster.
552 Jones vs. McGinnis.
564 Witt vs. Warner.
565 Witt vs. Bland.
608 Brown vs. Williams.
623 Overton vs. Stovall.
673 Commercial Bank vs. Ford.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Poston et al. vs. Poston et al.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court did not convene yesterday as announced, in consequence of the continued illness of his Honor, the Judge. He, however, proposes, if possible, to hold court to-day at ten o'clock, a.m., when the calendar published yesterday will be called for trial.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.* No business of importance was transacted in this court yesterday.

To-day the court will hear and determine motions for new trial and arrest of judgment, in all cases decided at this term. This court will adjourn on Friday, the 22d instant, to court in course.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of this sterling magazine has come to hand and is unusually interesting and valuable. The following table of contents will give an idea of its tone:

1. Beyond the Breakers: a Novel.—Part II. With a full-page Illustration by Schuessels. By Honorable Robert Dale Owen.
2. A New Legend. By Howard Glyndon.
3. Mr. Thackeray. By James M. Barnes.
4. New Wine in Old Bottles. By Eunice Drayton.
5. My Chalet: a Poem. By T. Buchanan Read.
6. Price of a Dream: a Story. By Frank Lee Benedict.
7. Phenomena of Memory. By Professor Samuel H. Dickson.
8. American Artists in Rome. By Anne Brewster.
9. Over Yonder: a charming Novelette.—Part I. By the author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," etc.
10. The Secret Agent in Foreign Parts.
11. Southern Reconstruction. By a Tennesseean.
12. A Pennsylvania Magazine in 1775. By Jesse E. Ringwalt.
13. Our Monthly Gossip.
14. Literature of the Day.

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, THURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1869.

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather moderate, with indications of more rain. The river is near bank full and still rising. At St. Louis and Cairo the river is rising at the rate of a half inch per hour. The Ohio is receding at Cincinnati and Louisville, with fifteen feet in the canal. The Arkansas is receding at Little Rock, with thirteen feet in the channel from there out. White river continues at a good stage.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
" Westmoreland, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer H. S. Turner, St. Louis.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Guidon, Arkansas river.
" Westmoreland, New Orleans.
" Magenta, New Orleans.

IN PORT.

Argonaut No. 2, Silver Moon, T. H. Allen, Mollie Hambleton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death loves a shining mark, and this truism was exemplified by the demise of Captain G. W. Duvall, United States Inspector of hulls for this district, who had received serious injuries from a fall, which unhappily proved fatal. He died at half past five o'clock yesterday morning, and will be buried from his residence on Shelby street this forenoon at eleven o'clock. Captain Duvall was educated for the navy, and previous to the war was in the service of the United States, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant. When the tocsin of war sounded, he threw up his commission and shared the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy. Since the war he has filled the office to which he was appointed with ability and satisfactorily. His untimely decease will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

The Silver Moon, Captain Ben Merriles, came into port last evening with a fine trip. It will be remembered that on her upward trip she left this port with 2,550 bales of cotton—the largest cargo of cotton of this or any other former season—her best trip last season being 2,130 bales. As a *souvenir* of these remarkable trips, E. Halliday, Esq., of Columbus, Ky., presented Captain Merriles a miniature bale of superior cotton, now hung up in the office, adorned with the record of the success with which the Silver Moon had breasted the mighty Mississippi and Ohio, "1868, 2,130 bales, and 1869, 2,550 bales." The Silver Moon will leave port on her return to Cincinnati on Saturday, and is prepared to receive freight for that destination. Mr. Spencer officiates in the office.

There was considerable business doing on the wharf yesterday, with a good list of boats in port receiving and discharging.

The Westmoreland passed down for New Orleans yesterday morning well ladened.

The Magenta cleared for New Orleans last night, with one hundred and twenty-five cabin passengers and a fair showing of miscellaneous freight. She has engagements in the bends for fourteen hundred bales of cotton and several thousand sacks cotton seed.

The H. J. Turner, for St. Louis, had a fair trip.

The Darling got off for Cincinnati with one thousand bales of cotton and a good list of passengers.

The Guidon cleared for Arkansas river with a good trip.

Continental, Emma No. 3, Silver Lake, Silver Spray and Louisiana are due this morning from below.

The swift and magnificent passenger steamer Mississippi, Captain Nat. Green, will be found at the wharf this morning to receive for New Orleans, and will leave at five p.m. She has no superior for speed and comfort, Messrs. Cook Creighton and John Langlois, two amiable gentlemen and attentive clerks, have charge of the office.

The Simpson Horner, which passed down a few days ago with a tow, burnt her boilers below here, left her tow at Helena and returned here yesterday to patch her boilers.

The Thomas H. Allen, a new and elegant passenger steamer, is the regular Thursday Arkansas river United States mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m., for all points on the Arkansas through to Fort Smith. Captain Reese Pritchard commands, with Mr. C. T. Walker, a genial and clever gentleman, in charge of the office.

The staunch steamer Argonaut, Captain Gus. Everhart, leaves to-day at five p.m. for Louisville and all way points on the Ohio. Les Crane, a courteous gentleman, does the honors of the office.

The Mary E. Forsyth, Captain Haney, will leave the wharf this morning at ten o'clock, for Vicksburg and the bends. Mr. White does the honors of the office.

The W. A. Caldwell will be the regular Saturday Arkansas river packet. She will be in port to-morrow morning to receive, and will leave on Saturday with a return trip.

The Thompson Dean, Pauline Carroll and Belle Memphis, are the next steamers due from St. Louis.

A steamboat has been built for Salt Lake. She was launched in the Jordan river, about fifteen miles from the lake. The river is fifty miles in length, and has its source in Utah Lake, thirty-five miles south of the Mormon capital. Utah Lake is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, about forty miles long, surrounded by mountains. Next summer the Jordan river will be dredged, so that navigation may be opened from Utah to Salt Lake. The little steamer will then take pleasure parties up and down the valley. She is called the Kate Conner.

The superb passenger steamer Virginia, Captain Holcroft, will leave the wharf this morning at 10 o'clock, for Cairo and Louisville. She has elegant accommodations. Mr. Charles Schultze, a sociable and amiable gentleman presides in the office.

The Mary Houston, Captain Dunham, was overdue last night, bound for New Orleans.

The Ozark is being put in complete repairs at the wharf and will be ready in a few days to resume her position in the Arkansas mail line.

The Liberty No. 2 is the regular Saturday White river mail packet. The Natoma is the Friday Friar's Point packet.

The Mollie Hambleton was unable to complete her repairs in time to leave last night and has deferred her departure until Saturday. She will make regular trips when she gets on the track.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Monday says:

Our obituary notices of yesterday announced the death of Mr. Brison Pursel, aged seventy-eight, at his residence in Delhi, near this city, on Saturday night, the 16th instant. The deceased was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1791, and came to Cincinnati in 1815, and made it his home. He was interested, as part owner, in the first steamboat that navigated the Ohio river, and was engaged in that branch of business for a long number of years. He was about the last of the Ohio and Mississippi steamboat pioneers.

Mr. Samuel Startzman, for many years one of the firm of Johnson, Morton & Co., Marine Railway and Dry Dock Company, and extensively known as a boat builder, died at his residence in the Seventeenth Ward, at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning, from an attack of paralysis.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette's* account of the upturning of a skiff in front of that place on the 8th is truly heartrending. A skiff containing Mitchell Ortlieb, his wife, their six children and a little colored child upset opposite the city landing. A skiff manned by George Thompson, colored, was the first to reach the struggling family, and he rescued the father, mother and her infant, which, although only seven weeks old, she managed to keep above water while she clung to the bottom of the skiff. Charles Neff, colored, rescued the little colored child aged about five years, and on righting the sunken boat found Amelia, aged ten years, and Emilie, aged eight, dead, but with their little hands firmly clinched to the inner railing of the skiff. Mr. Anthony Haag, assisted by Jim Pope, colored, took from the water the dead body of Albert, aged six years. The body of Louise, aged three years, was also found. On arriving at the shore efforts were unavailing to restore life to the four lifeless bodies.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES. Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Nicolson Pavement.

We have completed the paving of the streets according to contract. To those who have paid us for our work we return our thanks, and to those who have not we have only to say their bills have to be paid as speedily as possible. Our rights under the law have been determined by your honorable Chancellor, and we intend to enforce them. While we are ready to settle liberally with all who show a willingness to pay us, yet we expect them to come forward and evince that willingness by some business-like arrangement.

Those who desire to save cost of suits for condemnation and sale of their lots, and to stay interest, will call at the paving office and settle.

T. E. BROWN & Co.,

tf No. 197 Main street.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s, tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Hunt & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and rendered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

Hominy, grits and beans, at Finnie & Buckham's cash store. 3t

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s, tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,

No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

Dolbear's Commercial College, 230 Main street, open the entire year, day and night. New pupils received daily. 1m

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!!

City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Dr. Clopton will remain in the city but a day or two longer. This will be your last chance for consulting him, perhaps for years, as he has several hundred other points to visit.

The best men of Memphis are his friends, and have been his patients. 2t

MINCE MEAT AND SWEET CIDER.—A fresh lot of that nice mince meat just received. [31] FINNIE & BUCKHAM.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phœnix, and manipulated, at

WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,

5t 391 Main street

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

A SACRILEGIOUS THIEF.

A Noted Pickpocket Plies His Vocation at a Church, and is Captured After an Exciting Chase.

From the Chicago Times, 18th.]

As the worshipers were leaving Christ church, which is located at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street, after the morning services, yesterday, they were somewhat surprised at the entrance of a figure and a face that were entirely unfamiliar to the congregation. The figure was that of a tall, raw-boned, athlete, about twenty years of age, and the face was one that indicated anything rather than any pious proclivities or excessive religious enthusiasm. His dress was of a very decided *neglige* order, without any cravat, or even a collar about his neck, while a slouched hat, a carroty complexion, a pug nose, and a black eye indicated that his presence there was not from any desire to participate in the quiet pleasures and instructions of the Sabbath school. Still he had the air of a person on important business, and he was curiously watched by many who saw him enter. His purpose soon became apparent and formed an exciting sequel to his introduction (probably the first) to the sanctuary.

He stood there watching the throng intensely, as they passed by, until a lady, whose name was not learned, came along with a porte-monnaie in her hand. With the quickness of thought he seized this, and was off with the celerity of a deer. At first the spectators were dumbfounded in their amazement, but before the agile form of the sacrilegious thief was lost to view the cry of "stop thief" was raised, and soon a large party were in hot pursuit. Fortunately Sergeant Barrett and Officer Higgins, of the first precinct police, happened to be near by and soon joined in the chase. The course of the pursued and pursuers was in a westerly direction. Through Bridgport, past the city limits they ran, new recruits joining the pursuing party as fast as the old ones gave out from exhaustion, among them a citizen on horseback, but still the fugitive, stimulated by the yells of his would-be captors, kept on, showing no signs of fatigue. Across the prairies, clearing ditches and fences at a single bound, still he ran, and it seemed that he would effect his escape. At one time, while his pursuers were a considerable distance behind, he met an old gentleman driving a buggy, and asked him for a ride, a ready consent being obtained. As he was about to step into the buggy, he cast an eye toward the horse, whose appearance did not indicate that his chances for escape would be increased, and, turning a contemptuous look toward the benevolent old gentleman, said to him: "You be d—d; I can run faster than that horse," and left him petrified with astonishment. A considerable distance out on the prairie, some three and a half miles from the starting-point, he dodged around the corner of a school-house, and when the pursuing party arrived, he was nowhere to be seen. At last a lady was found who saw him jump through a broken pane of glass into the building. A search was at once instituted, when he was found curled up under the teacher's desk. He was then conducted in triumph to the armory, amid great excitement on the part of the crowd who had witnessed the exciting chase.

He proved to be a well-know pickpocket named Fox, *alias* Dean, and who, only the day before, had been tried in the police court, on the charge of vagrancy, convicted, and subsequently released on special bail. After his arrest, he stated that it was his intention, had the horseman, who was in pursuit of him, come up to him, to knock him down and appropriate the animal, when he believed he could have escaped.

Sue Murphy.

From the Mobile Tribune.]

The case of the above named person is causing some bad feeling among the members of the happy family at Washington, the Southern "loilists" on one side, and the crowned monarchs of Radicalism on the other.

Miss Sue Murphy is the owner of a farm near Decatur, in this State, and her claim is for damages inflicted on her property during the Federal occupation of North Alabama; the commanding officer at the time having found it necessary to erect fortifications on the land and cut it up with several trenches.

Miss Murphy was a minor at the time, and her parents are said to have been "rebels," but her woman's heart led her to treat sick Federal soldiers with kindness, and on that her friends base her claim to "loilty."

Her claim for damages is a mere trifle in itself, amounting only to some five or six thousand dollars, and would be granted without much discussion, but for the precedent it would set.

The whole "loilty" of the South is waiting on the tip-toe of expectation, ready to rush into the Treasury the moment the door is opened to Miss Murphy.

We hear of one "loil" fellow from Louisiana with a claim for $600,000; and he is probably but the type of a large class.

No wonder the crowned monarchs of Radicalism show symptoms of displeasure. This sudden rush of so many Southern mendicants demanding the price of "loilty" in such a fashion, is enough to anger and alarm them. Southern "loilty" was not cherished for the sake of raising up claimants, but voters. Let Southern "loilists" remmember that, and conduct them, selves with more humbleness of spirit and deference towards their superiors in future.

Exit Ben Wade.

"Mack," in a late letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says:

No man will retire from public life on the 4th of March with a worse grace than sturdy old Ben. Three defeats in one short year are almost too much for him—first for the Senatorship; then for the Presidency in the Court of Impeachment, and then for the Vice-Presidency at Chicago. To these may now be added a fourth, in his failure to get into Grant's Cabinet. He is ill-tempered over the disappointment, and suggests in his manner and disposition toward all who approach him the familiar idea of a bear with a sore frontispiece. If he were as familiar with Hume as he is with Mother Goose he would quote the dying words of Woolsey, altered to suit his purpose, and lament that if he had served his God as faithfully as he has served his party, he would not desert him in declining days. But political parties are even more ungrateful than Republics, and do not hesitate to kick sturdy old Ben aside after his eighteen years of service, consisting, for the most part, in holding office. Aleck Sands has been here for some time trying to manufacture a place of some kind for sturdy old Ben, but he finds none this side of the solitude and seclusion of Ashtabula. All of which is bad for Wade, but worse for Sands. Poor old Ben! He must pack up his trunk pretty soon, and bid adieu to official life and its cares and vexations. Let us hope that in the midst of his retirement he will be consoled with a few lines from his favorite classic, which assure him that

"While he lived he lived in clover,
And when he died he died all over."

Exit sturdy old Ben! MACK.

Juvenile parties, in costume, are the rage of the season in New York. At one, last week, fifteen hunred dollars worth of presents were given to the youngsters, besides all the candy they could eat.

The Pistols Used in the Burr-Hamilton Duel.

From the Newburg Journal, January 9.]

Yesterday we were permitted to handle the identical pistols used by Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton in their famous duel at Weehawken. The pistols are now the property of Perry Armstrong, Esq., of the town of Newburg. They have been for many years in the possession of Commodore Salter, United States Navy, recently deceased, and were turned over to Mr. Armstrong this week. They are of the old style of manufacture, flint locks, mahogany stocks, the barrels carrying a half-ounce ball. The barrels are of the "double-and-twist" make. They bear the mark of "J. Twiggs, London." The pistols resemble each other exactly. The one which was used by Burr, and which sent the death-dealing bullet, is distinguished from its mate by an X on the butt.

These weapons, we are informed, have been used in some ten or a dozen other duels, besides the one which has made them historically famous. We are not informed how many lives have been sacrificed by the use of them. The last owner cleaned them and fired them off once a month regularly while he lived. It is said they never miss fire.

An Intelligent Witness.

A witness in a trial, in Winchester, England, before Mr. Baron Martin, persisted in telling what other people said, and interlarded his testimony so often with "said I" and "said he," that the council was utterly bewildered. The court attempted to set the man right: "My good man, tell us exactly what happened." "Yes, my lord, certainly. I said I should not have the pig." "Well, what was his answer?" "He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he——" "No, no, he did not say that—he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person." "I was the first person that spoke, my lord." "I mean this—don't bring in the third person—repeat his exact words." "There was no third person, my lord, only him and me." "Look here my good fellow—he did not say he had been keeping the pig, he said, 'I have been keeping it.'" "I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship at all. We are on two different stories, my lord. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your lordship, I must have heard it."

Farming Looking Up.

From the Nashville Times.]

It is an error to suppose that the rage for speculation which has possessed a large number of our people has lowered the comparative rank of agriculture. There never has been a time in America when the science of agriculture was so closely studied, or practical farming so profitably followed, as at present. A distinguished contemporary says that in many of the States the legislation of 1862 has culminated in colleges, with, in some cases, magnificent endowments and abundant apparatus for the study of rustic science in all its branches. The papers that give sound teaching in agriculture have long subscription lists. Books on special branches of farming have large sales. Men who are believed to know a great deal on certain rural topics are sought as orators at fairs and lecturers before evening audiences. All this augurs well. The prosperity of a nation is assured when these homely, solid topics engross a large measure of the attention they deserve.

Texas Carpet-Baggers Complimenting Each Other.

William S. Allen, County Judge of Bastrop county, in the Austin *Republican* of Saturday last, accuses Captain Beath, a bureau agent, of being instrumental in setting his carriage shop on fire; plotting with the freedmen to burn up the town of Bastrop; of embezzlement from both races; releasing freedmen from jail charged with crimes against the State; having freedmen's balls in his office, and all getting drunk together; of being charged by a freedman, at a ball on Christmas eve, with taking and appropriating a bottle of whisky and three dollars in specie, and then committing an assault and battery upon him—all of which, says the said Judge, "I can procure affidavits in confirmation of if necessary."—*Austin (Texas) Gazette, 9th.*

We are proud of our tall and handsome policemen, but are not the commissioners rather too exacting as to hight, with candidates otherwise as well qualified for police service? It is said that an applicant who was rejected at night was so nearly of the requisite hight that his physician advised him to go home, get up early in the morning, take a warm bath, and apply again, as a man is a little taller in the morning, and just after taking a warm bath, than at other times. The applicant followed the doctor's advice, and succeeded in getting appointed.—*New York Mail.*

On Wednesday a Baron married a "lovely young girl of seventeen summers" in New York, and one of the attractions was a bridal present of a six thousand dollar set of silver.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President. LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.

J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President. H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. Losses Paid, $225,000.

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, 28,655,179.

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William R. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, P. H. Davie, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

Steamboats.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
VIRGINIA .... Holcroft, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 7½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and Louisville Packet.
For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
ARGONAUT .... Everhart, master
This light-draught steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 12 m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja21 264 Front street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SILVER MOON .... Mirrielees, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 7½ Madison street.

FOR FRIAR'S POINT.

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Packet.
For Helena, Friar's Point, and all Way Landings.
NATOMA .... Lee, master
This elegant steamer will leave FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja21 No. 2 Promenade street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail.
For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, Dardanelle, Van Buren, Fort Smith and all Landings on the Arkansas River.
THOMAS H. ALLEN .... Pritchard, master
This elegant steamer will leave THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja20 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company.
For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2 .... Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
For freight and passage apply on board or to LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja21 250 Front street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet.
For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
MISSISSIPPI .... Green, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 7½ Madison street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg Packet.
For Helena, Napoleon and Vicksburg.
MARY E. FORSYTH .... Haney, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 21, at 10 a.m.
ja21 FLEM. CALVERT, Agent.

FOR OSCEOLA.

For Randolph, Osceola, Hale's Point and Gayoso Landing.
MOLLIE HAMBLETON .... Hampton, master
This elegant steamer will leave Memphis as above, making all way landings, EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja21 Star Wharfboat, foot of Monroe street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

Regular Memphis and Mound City Packet.
LADY WITHAUP .... Beers, master
This elegant passenger steamer leaves for Mound City, at 8 a.m., 12 m. and 3 p.m. Leaves Mound City at 10 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m. ja19

Steamboats.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m. and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN, REESE PRITCHARD .... Master
W. A. CALDWELL, R. S. HAINES .... Master
OZARK, H. BLASDEL .... Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.

AMERICAN .... John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN .... James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH .... Jos. Bennett, master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas River without detention and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

OLD RELIABLE

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER

U. S. MAIL

PACKET COMPANY

Semi-Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers

Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.

The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.

The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 250 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA

J. FRANK RICKS .... Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN .... Clerk.

MISSISSIPPI,

NAT. S. GREEN .... Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON .... Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 250 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, 7½ Madison street.
nov1

THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING TO LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 British steamship OLINDA, Captain Lang, will leave New Orleans for the above port on the 25th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

ASHBRIDGE, SMITH & CO., 31 Carondolet street, New Orleans.

Or to EDWARD WARBURG, Over First National Bank, Memphis.

dec30

Steamboats.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,

Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.

WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.

For freight and passage apply on board or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 7½ Madison street.

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.

Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.

We respectfully solicit public patronage.

D. COCKRELL & SONS,

PROPRIETORS.

ja11-3dp

J. B. PHILLIPS, Clerk. J. D. WAGGONER, Clerk.

BIRTIE HOUSE,

COURT SQUARE,

Brownsville, ... Tennessee.

THIS elegant, new, and splendidly furnished Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. W. WAGGONER, Proprietor.

ja16

HARDWARE, &C.

TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains, Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

BUTTER.

ONE POUND OF BUTTER MADE FROM ONE PINT OF MILK—$25 00 profit made by investing one dollar for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which will produce 50 pounds of Prime Fresh Butter. Agents wanted everywhere. State, county and city rights for sale. A sample package of the Extract, with full directions for making Fifty Pounds of Butter, will be sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. The public are cautioned against worthless imitations offered as "Butter Powders," "Compounds," etc., as the Extract of Butter Plant is prepared only by the ECONOMY BUTTER COMPANY, office 113 Liberty street; Factory, 228 Greenwich street, New York City. N. B.—By the use of the Butter Plant a fair and excellent table butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound. ja12

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:40 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)		5:00 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accommodat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 273 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	7:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237 Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:35 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at 3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at 3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 3.00 p.m.
Arrive at 3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at 2.05 p.m.
Arrive at 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at 12.40 p.m.
Arrive at 1.15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at 6.00 a.m.
Arrive at 1.30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at 6.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at 7.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at 3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at 7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Buying.	Selling.
American gold	34½@35	35½@36
Silver	25@28	31 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	Buying.	Selling.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	⅛@⅜ dis.	par@⅛ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅛ dis.	⅛@¼ prem
Nashville	½@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 80
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 80
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 80
On France, 5 francs for	1 28
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 " silver	71
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107¾
5-20's of '62	112	5-20's of '67, new	108
5-20's of '64	108½	5-20's of '68, new	108
5-20's of '65	109	10-40's	105¾

SCRIPS.

	Buying.	Selling.
City scrip	—@—	77@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	90@—	95@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's "	80
120's "	129
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@68
" " new	67@68
" " coupons	80@81
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	53@55
" " paving " "	53@55
" " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@65
M. & L. R. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	54@55
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@53
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	18@19
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@80
" " Central 1st "	[illegible]
" " 1st " coupons	[illegible]
" " 2d " bonds	[illegible]
" " 2d " coupons	[illegible]

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1869.

The run of things in our general market was about as described in our last report, while cotton was in better demand and was fully ½c higher as early as noon. Some houses reported a brisk retail or country trade in provisions, but we find our remarks of yesterday borne out to the extent that leading jobbers in this line are not selling, and have not sold more than a fourth to a third of the pork sold this time last season. There is more corn-fed beef in West Tennessee and Arkansas than ever known, and this, regardless of what amount of pork there may be, will be a formidable substitute. Corn continues in good demand; distillers are the principal buyers. Seed potatoes are active and peachblows dull. Low grades of flour are scarce and firm, with family brands dull. The money market is more active but easy, with Eastern cotton bills ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. discount for sight and New Orleans bills scarce. One of the National banks took up $14,000 in New Orleans exchange at par and was checking for customers at $2 to $2 50 per $1,000 premium, but as a general thing remittances in that direction are in currency.

Gold was more animated, though nothing of much importance transpired. One dealer bought $2,500 and $500 at 135 and sold out over the counter at 135½ to 136. It opened in New York at 135½, was 135¼ at noon and closed at 135¼.

Scrip was unchanged and nominal, though some dealers reported rather better sales to tax-payers, and small purchases of county at 70. There was some city offered but as 70 was the highest bid, it was withdrawn. Street and regular dealers sell to tax-payers at 75 to 78, both for city and county, but some are holding the former at 80. Police scrip is scarce and may be quoted out of market. Dealers seek it at 95.

In stocks and bonds there was continued animation. One dealer took in $19,000 Mississippi Central Railroad stock at 10c; city bonds were in brisk demand at 53½@54c, and we have good reason to believe that there was a transaction of $50,000 at 55c on Eastern account, though a prominent banker affected a disposition to sell at 54c. The local demand is very good, for investments as well as speculation. Bankers have many orders and inquiries from Eastern points. In New York yesterday the rate was up to 55½c at one time, but it had fallen to 54c in the evening.

The New York money market continues easy, with stocks to-day reported unsettled and irregular, and Governments closing dull, though at the opening there was considerable bidding at buyers' option in anticipation of an improvement. Sales of new Tennessee bonds at 67½c were reported. Sterling was dull at 109½ for 60-day bills, and gold dull, carrying at 6 per cent. The closing quotations at the exchange were as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	68
Tennessee bonds, new	67½@68
Bonds of 1881	112
5-20s of '62	113
5-20s of '64	109¼
5-20s of '65	109½
5-20s, new, of '65	108½
5-20s, new, of '67	108¾
5-20s, new, of '68	108½
10-40 bonds	107¾
Pacific 6s	101¼
Wells & Fargo Express	28
American Express	39
Adams Express	55¼
United States Express	46
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
Quicksilver	24¼
Canton	57¼
Pacific Mail	119¾
Western Union Telegraph	35½
New York Central	160½
Erie	38½
Hudson	130
Reading	94¼
Chicago and Alton	147
Chicago and Alton preferred	147
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	67¾
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	81
St. Paul	74¼
St. Paul preferred	85
Fort Wayne	121
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾
Michigan Central	117½
Michigan Southern	91¾
Illinois Central	141
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90½
Cleveland and Toledo	105
Rock Island	129¾
Chicago and N. W.	81½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	86¾

The AVALANCHE has been very highly complimented in various ways on the appearance it presents in its new dress and the enterprising manner in which the various departments are conducted. It is acknowledged to be the best paper ever published in the South, and the estimation in which it is held is shown in the lists of subscribers daily rolled up in this and adjoining States. The following letter, received a day or two since, refers especially to the commercial department:

MEMPHIS, January 19, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: It should make every citizen of Memphis proud to see the spirit of enterprise animating the owners of the AVALANCHE, as evidenced in the late improvements in your Daily. The manner of getting up the Financial and Commercial Department, is particularly worthy of commendation from every business man. Not the least noticeable improvement is the daily telegraphic report of the price of Government and other stocks in New York. *This should be kept up as regularly as the other market reports.* The value of the Government and other stocks of the country are now measured by the hundreds of millions, and the daily fluctuations in these are of much interest to many of your readers.

ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The following, on the subject of specie payments, is from the pen of a lawyer of this city, who figured conspicuously in the late Presidential canvass, in the West, on the subject of finance. The views will commend themselves to many.

MEMPHIS, January 19, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: In your issue of to-day I see an able article from the Pittsburg *Post* on "Specie Payments," in which the writer says:

"There is but one way to return to specie payments, and that is the honest, legitimate, though perhaps a little tedious way. That is to redeem the bonds in greenbacks—all of them—and then use the taxes; which must be made to yield as much as at present for ten years to come—to redeem the greenbacks—buying them in at their value in gold—this is the only way the thing can be done so that it will be well done, so that there will be no relapse into paper money when once we get rid of it. Any other plan than this would be spasmodic and partial, and would leave things worse than they are now, when we shall fall back, as we surely would fall back, into the old course. We would say to Radical currency tinkers that they cannot return to our good old financial condition without somebody being hurt. The bondholders *may* be hurt a little, the people are sure to be hurt very materially. They have much to suffer yet before a permanent recovery can take place."

Now, sirs, this plan of payment is certainly honest and legitimate. Bondholders gave greenbacks, worth on an average not more than fifty cents on the dollar in gold, for their bonds. If they are now paid in the same lawful money that bought their bonds, now worth seventy-five cents on the dollar, the tax-payers are the only ones who ought to complain. But the writer above quoted proposes first, to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and then redeem and retire the greenbacks. Why retire and destroy the greenbacks? To get back to the glorious old days of "wild cat" banking? No. *Let us stick to greenbacks as our lawful money forever.* A sufficient supply of them will keep down "wild cat" banks and the financial panics they periodically create. No panics or bank failures—those great convulsions that always rob honest labor of its just earnings—can ever come from greenbacks.

But how will we come to specie payments? We dont care if we never come to specie payments! Away with the old specie basis fallacy. If we have enough of greenbacks to answer every purpose as our lawful money, and they shall have the authority of the nation to circulate and be recognized as a "lawful tender for all debts, public and private," without any exceptions, what more do we want? Why go crazy about the specie payments? What is money? A medium of exchange—a measure of value. The greenback dollar (worth about fifty cents in gold) was the standard measure of value on which the bonds were sold. Let us stick to that standard in their payment. To pay in a currency cheaper than that, is, so far, repudiation; to pay in a more valuable currency, is to rob the tax-payers by so much specie payment of those bonds, or one hundred cents to the dollar in gold is double payment. That is what Wall street is after. Hence they hire the Fortieth Congress to burn up the greenbacks, so that there shall be no other money to pay their bonds with except gold. There is not enough gold in the country to carry on the business of the country and pay the interest on the debt. What then? Why, their plan is to have European gold come over and help. When will it? Why, when our prices are so low that it can buy up all of the country and its producers that Wall street does not want. We cannot make the little $300,000,000 specie we have in this country pay all notes, bonds and other legal demands of the whole country, and at the same time raise $400,000,000 revenue every year. As well might we attempt to pour a gallon of whisky out of a pint jug. The country grows and develops much more rapidly when money is so plentiful that men can pay the ready cash in all business transactions. We must have a paper currency. Why not stick to greenbacks? It is the best we have ever had. We can pay this debt in greenbacks in ten years without unduly inflating the currency and deranging prices, and then hand them down to posterity as a uniform currency, from one end of the country to the other, answering every purpose as money. And under this financial policy our growth and development will be so steady and permanent that at the end of twenty-five years we will be a richer people than we would have been if we had never had a war. The necessities of war have given us an opportunity to establish the best financial system in the world. Let us not be cheated out of it. Let this policy be adopted, and as we proceed to pay off the debt gradually, and so reduce the interest, and consequently the demand for gold, that commodity, like a neglected coquette, will readily come down.

JOHN H. GHERRY.

The bill proposed in Congress by General Butler, says the New York *World*, has had the effect of giving renewed interest and activity to the schemes of the partisans of the two extremes in finance for inflation and contraction. Some consultations of leading Republicans, members of both Houses, have united them on the expediency of carrying, this session, some measures for giving elasticity to the currency in circulation in order to protect the great mercantile interests of the country from the evils of tight money markets, engineered for stock-jobbing purposes by unscrupulous and wealthy speculators in league with national banks. The losses and injury inflicted on legitimate traders by the artificial tight money markets in New York, have fallen with great weight on the cities of the West, as well as on the whole trading community throughout the country. The complaints from leading citizens in the West, and also from New York and other Atlantic cities, are bitter and widespread. The protection of Congress is demanded against the tightening of the money market by artificial means for stock-jobbing purposes. Men of all political creeds are united in requiring relief in this matter from Government. In view of this popular desire from all trading sections of the country, a plan has been agreed upon which is deemed conservative enough to command the support of the whole Republican party. It is proposed to pass an act of Congress this session by which the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue $25,000,000 more of three per cent. certificates, thus increasing the total from $75,000,000, the present amount, to $100,000,000; that all three per cent. certificates shall be received and disbursed again by the Assistant Treasurer, the same as greenbacks, thus giving the country the permanent use of the whole $100,000,000. Furthermore, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue $50,000,000 more of new greenbacks, to be held as a reserve, for use in any emergency on the part of the Government, or to relieve the money market for the benefit of the community, when oppressed by the artificial stringency of speculators. Again, that Government shall not increase the public debt by the issue of any more gold-interest-bearing bonds; but, in case of need, only by the issue of the three per cent. certificates, or the $50,000,000 reserve of new greenbacks. The Republican members who have agreed upon these measures to press on the consideration of their party, are assured that they will meet with popular favor, more especially in the Western States and the South.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday says of Southern securities:

The Southern State bonds were again largely dealt in, both for investment and speculation. Alabama eights were scarce for delivery, and a number of "shorts" in them suffered in consequence. The market was buoyant and strong with the following as the closing quotations at four o'clock this afternoon: Tennessee sixes, ex coupon, 69½ to 69¾; Tennessee sixes, new, 69¾ to 69½; Virginia sixes, ex coupon, 58¾ to 59; Virginia sixes, new, 62¾ to 63; Virginia registered stock, 50 to 51; Georgia sixes, 82½ to 83; Georgia sevens, 92 to 93; North Carolina sixes, ex coupon, 66¼ to 66½; North Carolina sixes, new, 63¼ to 64; Missouri sixes, 87 to 87½; Louisiana sixes, 73 to 74; Louisiana sixes, levee, 69 to 69½; Louisiana eights, levee, 81½ to 82; Alabama eights, 91½ to 92; Alabama fives, 64 to 65; South Carolina sixes, 70 to 71 South Carolina sixes, new, 68 to 70; city of Memphis, 51½ to 52½; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterlings, 60 to 61; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, interests, 46 to 48. The advance in these securities is a sign of Southern recuperation which cannot be deceptive. Of the revived business of the South the Wilmington *Star* says that "in Savannah nearly $400,000 worth of cotton was sold in a single day, and in Macon $120,000 worth. What do the croakers think of this? Are they still determined to believe that there is no prosperity in store for the South? Or will they cease their idle murmurings and go to work? Nine-tenths of the croakers never do any work, though. They are pensioners on the public, who disgrace every community in which they flourish."

Cotton Market.

The inquiry was very fair to-day at prices ½c better than yesterday, but under more favorable advices from New York, which market opened at 29c, factors had advanced their views, and were so generally anticipating that buyers were unable to operate to any extent. In fact, most holders of desirable lists were asking the prices realized previous to the late decline. Sales were generally at a basis of 28c for Liverpool middling, and did not exceed, if they reached, 800 bales. In exceptional cases 28¼ to 28½c was realized on middling of a good description. We note as among the more important transactions of the day, 30 bales ordinary at 26c, 72 ordinary and good ordinary at 26½c, 20 clean stained at 27c, 50 barely middling at 28c, 14 good ordinary to low middling at 27½c, 12 good ordinary at 26½c, 39 good ordinary at 27c, 71 and 62 low middling at 27½c, 52 strict low middling at 28c, 27 ditto at 27¾c, 15 low middling at 27½c, 21 good ordinary at 26½c, 56 and 13 middling at 28c, 36 ditto at 28¼c, 6 and 43 ditto at 28½c, 12 strict middling at 28½c. The Liverpool market was more active and closed steady at 11⅜d for uplands. We quote:

Ordinary	26	@—
Good ordinary	26½	@27
Low middling	27½	@—
Middling	28	@28¼
Strict middling	—	@—
Good middling	—	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, January 20, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,001	
Received previously	150,697	—151,698
		151,745
Exported to-day	516	
Exported previously	137,362	—137,878
On hand and in transitu		13,867

Of the receipts 303 bales were per the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 319 per the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, 210 per the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 66 per the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, 3 per river and 100 (estimated) per wagon. The exports were all per Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 20, 12:30 p.m.—Market firmer and holders asking higher rates, low middling the principal feature. Ordinary, 26½c; good do., 27½c; low middlings, 28¼ to 28½c; middling, 29c; good do., 29½c.

4:30 p.m.—

	Uplands.	N. O. and Texas
Ordinary	26¾	27½
Good Ordinary	27¾	28
Low Middling	28¾	29
Middling	29¾	29¾
Good Middling	30	30½

Market closed firmer but quiet. Sales to spinners 3,577 bales. Sales to speculators 2,181 bales. Sales and exports 103 bales. In transit 490 bales. To arrive 900. Contracts made for 300 low middlings deliverable March, April or May at 28c; 200 low middlings, February, at 28½c; 150 low middlings, February, at 28⅜c.

London and Liverpool Market.

LONDON, January 20—4:30 p.m.—Five-twenties, 75¾; Erie, 26¾; Consols, 93¼; Illinois Central 93¼; bonds in Frankfort, 79¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 20—4:30 p.m.—Cotton market steady with sales of 15,000 bales at 11⅜d. for middling uplands and 11⅝d. for Orleans.

Live Stock List.

Prices corrected daily by the Bluff City Stock Yard, William Brooks, proprietor:

First Class Beef (gross)	07
Second Class Beef (gross)	05½
Hogs (gross)	09½
Sheep, First Class (per head)	$2 00
Sheep, Second Class (per head)	1 00

Sales last three days, two hundred and five head cattle, and two hundred and sixty-three head hogs. Sheep—few in market and in great demand.

GENERAL MARKET.

BRAN—Dull at $25 per ton, in first hands.

BACON—Movement very light, with stock corresponding. We note small sales of clearsides at 18½c and choice sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon at 19c.

BUTTER—Very dull. We note a sale of 500 lbs strictly choice Western roll at 38c. Goshen is dull at 45c.

BEANS—Dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—In demand at 30@32c ⅌ lb, with light receipts.

BAGGING—Very little demand from the country, and sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.

CORN—We note a fair shipping and local demand with sales since yesterday of 125 and 280 sks ear on levee at 65c; 190 sks shelled at 67½c; 40 do. at 67; 30 do. at 67¼, and 83 sks do. delivered, at 70c. At the close the market is firm at 70c for shelled in first hands.

CORN MEAL—Quiet with small sales to the trade at $3 60 ⅌ bbl for choice white and on orders at $3 70@3 75.

COFFEE—Inactive. We quote common to choice Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Market quiet at 18½@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections in store.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 50@2 75 per barrel for Louisville and $4@4 50 for Rosendale.

EGGS—Very dull and irregular, 25@30c ⅌ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—In better demand, with buyers offering 7@9c ⅌ lb for apples and 10@12c for peaches.

FLOUR—Family brands are dull at $10@12 and low grades firm and scarce at $6 50 for fine and $7 for superfine.

FURS, ETC—There is an active demand in the market for most descriptions. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60 to 65c; No. 2, 30 to 35c; No. 3, 15 to 16c. Mink, No. 1, $1 50 to $3; No. 2, 75c to $1 50; No. 3, 30 to 75c. Otter, No. 1, $5 to $6; No. 2, $2 50 to $3; No. 3, $1 25 to $1 50; opossum, 5 to 8c; fox, 40 to 50c; wild cat, 30 to 40c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 15 to 20c; skunk, 10 to 50c; wolf, $1 50 to $3; bear, $1 to $5; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1 to $1 50; deer, winter, 30c; summer, 35 to 45c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ⅌ bbl.

HAY—In better supply and easier; prime timothy, $24@25 ⅌ ton, at the river.

HOGS—In good supply and dull at 12½c for choice city slaughtered.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Dull at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25. Utica, $1 75@2.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@85c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5 rates in store.

ONIONS—Market dull at $5@6 ⅌ bbl. for fair to choice.

OATS—Market steady at 70c for prime, in good shipping order, at which there was at least one sale of 50 sacks.

POTATOES—Pinkeyes firm and active at $4 50 ⅌ bbl, at which there were sales of 400 bbls, although we learned of 100 bbls picked up at $4 25. Some holders ask $4 75 to $5, and the inside figure was refused on one small lot in store. Peachblows dull. We note a sale of 100 bbls on levee at $2 50 ⅌ bbl; in store, $2 75@3 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Market rather firmer though inactive. There was a sale of 500 clearsides at the river at 16¾c and 5 casks shoulders from store at 12½c. A flatboat load of 110,000 lbs has been stored and is held at 13c for shoulders, 16c for hams and 17c for clearsides. Dressed hogs dull at 12½c for choice city slaughtered. Holders are cutting up and salting, to some extent. We quote regular heavy mess pork dull at $31 ⅌ bbl in store and a bid of $30 50 on 100 bbls refused. Pigs' feet, $2 50 ⅌ keg.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed turkeys dull at 18 to 20c ⅌ lb. Live turkeys, $18 to $22 ⅌ doz. Live chickens, $5 50 to $6 ⅌ doz. Rabbits, $2 50 to $3 ⅌ doz. Quails, $2 to $2 50 ⅌ doz. Squirrels, $1 50 to $2 ⅌ dozen.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 10@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

Three More Lively Divorce Cases in St. Louis.

From the Times of the 18th.]

The divorce fever has set in again. It would seem from the returns that there are more divorces than marriages. Two other couple are tired of each other's society, and now rush into the Circuit court with the sworn statement that the acts of each have "rendered their lives intolerable"—the stereotyped phrase—and hence they should be separated, with "such other relief as the court may decree."

A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

Mary Taylor, in her petition against Edward Taylor, states that they were married in this city in May, 1868, and lived together until August of the same year. She alleges that he has treated her with great brutality, frequently striking her and calling her hard names. She further charges that he has utterly failed to yield her any support, and she has been compelled to hire out in order to secure a living. She alleges much more unfit to print or read, and therefore prays that the marriage solemnized between them may be dissolved.

A JEALOUS WIFE.

Julius Charles Blemmer is very tired of his Louisa, who, according to his statement, has behaved in a very unbecoming manner. He says they were married in this city in 1861, and separated in December, 1867. She became jealous of him, and accused him of doing all manner of things decidedly unbecoming in a "truly loyal" husband; besides which, she called him frequently hard names, and finally she totally neglected her household duties; so that his home became a bedlam of disorder and discomfort. These he considers sufficiently strong reasons why he should be relieved of her further support and protection.

A MUCH INJURED HUSBAND.

Wm. C. Turner, a man of fourteen years' married experience, has become exceedingly disgusted with Amandella Turner, his wife, whom he charges with several very serious and certainly improper offenses. They were married in St. Charles on the 27th day of September, 1855, and have lived together until very recently, when he alleges that her behavior became so outrageous that he was forced to leave her. He states that for full five years she has persistently refused to administer to his social comfort, and while denying him the privileges pertaining to his relations as a husband, has transferred her entire affections to one Maxwell Welch, with whom she has been guilty, he alleges, of incontinency at divers times and places. He feels justified, therefore, in praying for a divorce, with control of his two children, aged respectively eleven and thirteen years old. Thursday was certainly a bad day for Hymen.

The Inauguration Ball—"No D—d Niggers Admitted."

Under date of the 13th, "Mack" writes thus to the Cincinnati *Enquirer:*

This, I understand, is to be one of the rules and regulations of the forthcoming inauguration ball. The language is not mine, but the utterance of one of the gentlemen selected to officiate as a floor manager on the festive occasion. I quote it merely to show the estimate in which our colored brethren are held by their professed friends and admirers. "No d—d niggers admitted to a Radical ball in honor of the election of a Radical President!" "Call you this backing your friends?" The idea of excluding, by such a profane and sweeping edict, a whole race of people, who, according to the Republican party, saved the nation, and constitute, to-day, the only loyal inhabitants of ten States of the Union! It is simply monstrous in its ingratitude. "The colored troops fought nobly," didn't they? Why not let them dance at the celebration of their victories? Really, I was very much astonished when I heard the remark, uttered, as it was, by a gentleman who had it directly and officially. I had fully expected to see the ponderous Sumner tripping the light fantastic with a bespangled damsel of African descent—the stately Chandler waltzing with a fair mulatto, and the courtly Wade promenading with "Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt"—not to mention the soul-stirring scenes of half-a-dozen boss barbers distributed here and there in sweet flirtation with the wives and daughters of Radical Senators.

But "no d—d niggers admitted" knocks the poetry out of the whole affair and degrades the ball into a shoddy exhibition, which no loyal man should attend. Think of the party that has been raving like a set of inebriated lunatics for four years to legislate negroes into street cars, hotels and private parlors, placarding their inauguration in this way! "O, judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts," as Mark Antony said under much slighter provocation than the bulletin of the Radical ball committee—"No d—d niggers admitted."

A little girl in Cincinnati has hydrophobia and her father is in the lunatic asylum.

At the Chicago postoffice during 1868, there were 66,658,580 letters sent, and 462,500 bushels of newspaper mail distributed.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFACTORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

TO TRAVELERS.

OMNIBUS LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES

HAVING retired from the firm of Patterson, Keck & Co. since October 22, 1868, we have established an Independent Omnibus Line, and will convey passengers to and from all the Depots, Hotels and Rivers at our old rates, twenty-five cents (25c.) for each passenger, including ordinary baggage.

Please do not buy tickets on the trains, as we are not allowed any privileges on any of the roads.

Special attention given to all calls left at our stable, No. 299 Second street, between Union and Beale.

Fine Horses and Buggies for hire. We will sell and buy Stock of all kinds.

Drove Stock on hand and for sale all the time. Ample room for storage for merchandise of all descriptions in our fire-proof stable building.
ja17 KECK & BRO.

REAL ESTATE.

W. D. McCALLUM & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers and Rental Agents,

FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.

Office—Exchange Building,

Entrance opp. Overton Hotel.

IMPROVED and unimproved property of various descriptions for Sale, lots to lease, houses to rent. Also, improved Tennessee land to exchange for city property. ja15

G. N. NOLAN, Kansas City, Mo. JOHN M. McNAB, Eufaula, Ala.

NOLAN & McNAB,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Kansas City, Mo. Real estate bought and sold, both in Missouri and Kansas; Land Titles examined; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn; Houses rented, Rents collected, Taxes paid.

Office, corner Main and Fourth streets, over Mastin's Bank. dec15

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

DAY & PROUDFIT,
dec31 Agents for the Manufacturers.

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.
POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.
OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.
WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.
ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.
ja3 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME

—AND—

75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

For Rent--Store House.

NO 22 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.
January 8, 1869. HENRY G. SMITH.

FOR SALE.

For Rent.

A PLANTATION, situated on "Yonocpin Lake," near Red Fork, Arkansas river, containing eleven hundred or twelve hundred acres open land, with good improvements, including Steam Gin and Mill, now in operation. Apply soon to
THOMAS H. ALLEN & CO.,
ja16 No. 7 Monroe street, Cooper Block.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.
A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.
Refer to James Eldin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 50, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to
B. T. REAVES,
ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESTON avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 300 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of
THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja8 No. 8, second floor, Postoffice Building.

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm IMPROVED. Call and see, or address with particulars.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
dec29 216 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the style of C. W. FERGUSON & CO. is, by the mutual consent of the parties interested, this day dissolved. John R. Grehan is alone authorized to collect accounts due us up to date.
C. W. FERGUSON & CO.
January 15, 1869. ja16

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja13 Star Wharfboat.

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 364 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	$150,000
2 Prizes, each	27,500
4 Prizes, each	13,750
280 Prizes, each	120
140 Prizes, each	100
84 Prizes, each	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. G. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.
ja15

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Christmas Gifts for the Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

—AT—

CHURCH & CO.'S,

No. 315 Main Street.

Elegant Writing Desks,
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Inlaid Glove Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Illustrated Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Photograph Albums,
Juvenile Books, Toy Books,
Building Blocks, Etc.
German, English and American Chromos
Fine Pocket Knives,
Gold Pens, Pocket Books,
Initial Stationery, Planchette,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold at low figures. Call and price them before buying elsewhere.
dec18 CHURCH & CO., 315 Main street.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Leddin's Commercial College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

A Separate Department for Ladies.
dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of DeSoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$20 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00

Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.
J. D. MEREDITH, President,
ja3d&w Memphis, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

334 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Phillier & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.
nov3

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"
And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as

A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.

Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

DR. COMEGYS,

SURGEON DENTIST

Brownsville, Tennessee.

Rooms at Birtle House. ja19

MECHANICAL.

FOR

GAS FIXTURES & PUMPS

GO TO

LUNN & MALLON,

304 Main Street.

ja12

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 62 Jefferson street.
JOHN REID,
nov26 Carpenter and Builder.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

D. F. GOODYEAR, Late of 310 Second street.
J. W. FALLS, Late of 351 Main street.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE,

281 Main Street, Walker Block,

Sign of the Big Mortar, four doors north of Madison street.

GOODYEAR & FALLS,

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS, Physicians, and all who are in want of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, etc., will please give us a call, as we are determined to sell good goods and at low rates.

Small profits and quick sales is the motto we intend to be governed by.

Inquire for Central Drug Store, Main street, between Madison and Court streets, west side. ja1

WEDDING WORK a specialty at No. 9 Jefferson street.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS

OUR facilities, with the purchases we have made in the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, enables us to sell our well-selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost, at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES!

Which will save your Money.

Ladies of Memphis and the Vicinity

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

230 Main Street,

Opposite the Clay Building.

Great Decline of Prices

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO'S.

No. 230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices,

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BOMBAZINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
A splendid line Plaid and Changeable Alpacas—Very Cheap.
CHAMILEON AND WATERPROOFS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MOHAIR AND WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES.

500 DOZEN

Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

LAD AND CHILD UNDERWEAR,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard. nov21

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

ja1 NEW YORK.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
299 Main Street,
dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Straub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Clemson & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
332 and 334 Main street,
jy31d&w Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

WINTER SCHEDULE, JAN. 18, 1869.

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	5:30 a.m.	3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:30 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:25 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:25 a.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	4:25 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	2:00 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:35 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
" Boston	12:20 night	4:30 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:00 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

The 5:30 a.m. train arrives in St. Louis at 11 p.m. the same day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov21

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorized to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,
ja7 No. 208 Front street, Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

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